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With Double - Page Supplement: SIXPENCE. The Sinking of H.M.S. "Gladiator."

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THE KING AT THE COPENHAGEN "ZOO": AN INTERESTING INCIDENT OF HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO DENMARK.

PHOTOGRAPH BY KALKAR.

On April 24 the King, accompanied by Prince Waldemar of Denmark and Count and Countess Frijs, visited the Zoological Gardens at Copenhagen. The King was very much amused by the antics of a baby elephant recently born in the gardens.

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PARLIAMENT.

"OLD faces in new places"--to quote one of "C.-B.'s" phrases—were seen when the House of Commons reassembled this week after a suspension of work for three weeks. Mr. Asquith appeared in the capacity of Prime Minister on Monday, but was received in silence, as the House was thinking of its old leader, whose body was then on the way to Scotland. The eulogy pronounced on him by his successor was as The eulogy pronounced on him by his successor was as fine a funeral speech as had been heard by the Commons since Mr. Gladstone made his dazzling oration on Lord Beaconsfield. It was perfectly phrased, and although it expressed deep feeling, it was regarded by no section as exaggerated. On Tuesday the new or promoted members of the Government were greeted like actors on the first night of a revived play in which the cast had been altered. Hearty cheers were given to Colonel Seely when he replied to questions as Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and also to Mr. M'Kenna Secretary for the Colonies, and also to Mr. M'Kenna when he figured as First Lord of the Admiralty. There were questions for the President of the Board of Trade, but there was no such Minister in the House, Trade, but there was no such Minister in the House, and Mr. Churchill's place was taken by Mr. Kearley, the Secretary to his department. Those who attribute vast ambition to Mr. Lloyd George may have seen an omen in the fact that when he rose first it was to answer an inquiry which had been addressed to the Prime Minister. A very cordial reception was given to the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, as well as to Mr. Runciman, who, on being re-elected, took his seat on the Treasury Bench as Minister for Education. The most enthusiastic demonstration, however, was that in honour of the Prime Minister himself. He was greeted with such cheers as must have assured Mrs. Asquith, then in the Ladies' Gallery, of the confidence placed in her husband by the House which was so devoted to "C.-B."

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TALKS WITH TOM BINGLEY ON PARLIAMENT AND PERSONS.

BY G. S. STREET.

X.-ON MANCHESTER AND SENTIMENT.

I HAVE often noticed that your sporting men, your hunters and shooters, not to say your golfers, make far more fuss about a little rough weather than those whose most manly exercises are gentle walks and agreeable swayings and bendings of the body before and after their morning baths. In this matter I might say (if I were a paradoxical writer) that the hardest are the softest men. I was not surprised, therefore, the other softest men I was not surprised, therefore, the other day, when, on returning from my walk round the Serpentine—all the more enjoyable for a brisk wind—I looked in on my friend Tom for the purposes of this column, to find him shivering and cursing over the fire. He had been brought back to London by business, and bemoaned his fate in missing another week's holiday before the House sat again. "What a climate!" quoth Tom, "good heavens, what a climate!" I quoted royal authority for the statement that ours is the best climate in the world; but Tom's loyalty did not prevent his disagreeing violently with his Sovereign, and he proceeded to stump me with California and other unfair places I was not surprised, therefore, the other

unfair places
"My dear fellow," said I at last, "I admit a blizzard
or so and a few feet of snow this spring. But you would
have made just as much uproar if it had only been
the usual east wind and cold rain. We always have that sort of weather in the spring, but the English will go on expecting balmy breezes and cloudless skies. Oddly enough for an unpoetical people, they get the idea from their poets, who in their turn, being literary folk unaccustomed to observation, got the idea from the poets of ancient Greece and Italy—Southern places. That is all. A considerable fraction of my scanty livelihood is earned by pointing this out from time to time to the English public, but it takes no notice whatever. It will have the customary exaggerations. That is why it loves the Daily Mail. When there has been a shower of rain in the City, the Daily Mail says that strong men looked at one another with blanched faces and wild eyes, wondering if they would find their houses at Wimbledon and Surbiton washed away, and so forth. . . Talking of newspapers and exaggeration, is it true that the Manchester Liberals have been utterly annihilated?"

"No," said he; "I told you it would be a close thing, and so it was. They've had a bit of a knock, of course. But when ten thousand voters go to the poll and one side gets a majority of only a few hundreds, it's utter rubbish and rot to talk of smashing blows. I don't know what purpose is served by journalists That is all. A considerable fraction of my scanty live-

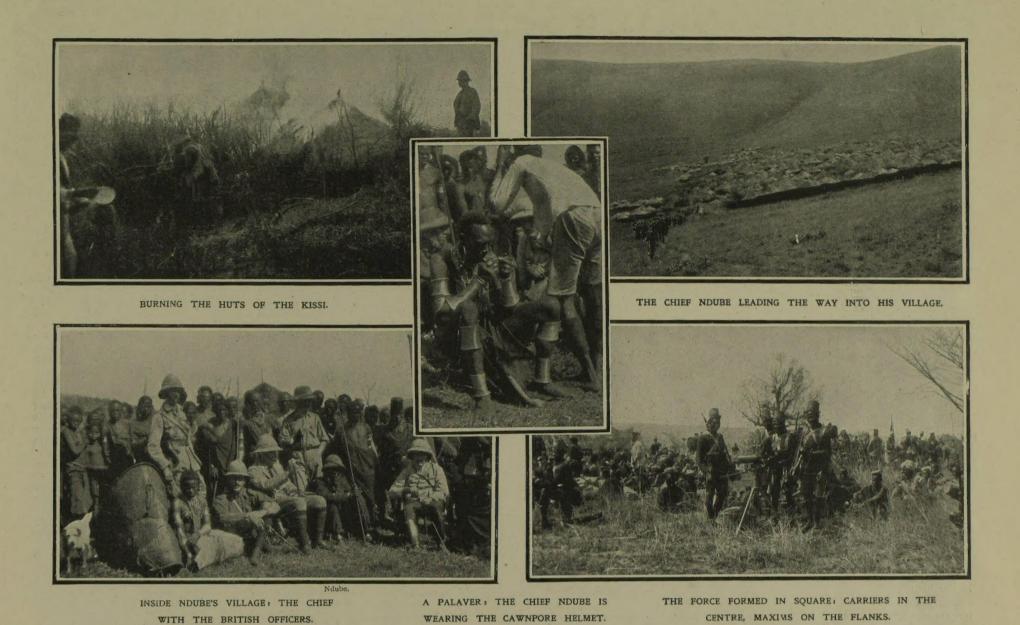
I don't know what purpose is served by journalists writing as though the whole Free Trade business was settled by this election-unless it is that their readers settled by this election—unless it is that their readers like that kind of violent stuff, as you say. Lots of other things came in. Chinese labour, for instance: that's been a boomerang. The working-men were quite in earnest in hating the idea of slavery under our rule, and, having been in earnest, are really angry at thinking they were sold."

"Do you think, Tom," I asked him, "that what they really hated was the idea of slavery? Wasn't it that they thought the white man was being done out of a

"Do you think, Tom," I asked him, "that what they really hated was the idea of slavery? Wasn't it that they thought the white man was being done out of a job? Does the British working-man really care twopence what happens to a Chinese?" I only asked, quite innocently, for information, but Tom exploded in wrath. "That's such utter balderdash and imbeculity—all that cynical rubbish about the working classes in this country. If you knew anything about them you'd know that they were full of feeling—sentimentalists, if you like, but, anyhow, quite sincere. How the deuce do you suppose your Socialist notions, your Tory-Socialist if your like—confound all these names—are going to work at all if you don't believe in the decent feeling of the working classes?" "I do believe in it, I do indeed," I protested, but he went rolling on. "That's why so many brilliant politicians—I don't mean you—are failures: it's because they really believe in nothing and the people they want to appeal to believe in heaps of things. No one can hold a big English meeting who doesn't seem at least to be dead keen about his subject, and it takes better acting than most politicians can manage to seem keen if they are not. The English people really do believe in justice and freedom. A man I know who stood for a London constituency, a Unionist, was simply besieged by working men who said, 'How about these poor Chinese beggars made to sign a contract they didn't understand and then shut in horrible compounds and flogged?' My friend argued till he was blue about the comfort of the compounds and all that, but they wouldn't touch it, and chucked him. It was sheer genuine concern for the Chinese. If he could stand again now he'd probably get in, and one of the chief reasons would be that they felt they'd been sold. That's practical politics—sentiment. Your cynical self-interest theories are the most unpractical things going so far as the working-classes are concerned. What?—they're not your theories? Then why didn't things going so far as the working-classes are concerned. What?—they're not your theories? Then why didn't you speak plainly?"

I asked him what would happen about Mr. Churchill himself—which will be known, I suppose, when these lines are published. Tom laughed. "I'm not killing myself with grief for him, though, man for man, I must say I prefer him to Joynson-Hicks. Do you remember what his father said about Gladstone's losing an election?" It's quoted in Lord Possiber's had." what his father said about Gladstone's losing an election? It's quoted in Lord Rosebery's book"—and he fetched down that delightful volume. "Down through electoral space he fell, nor was his fall arrested until he had reached the distant borough of Greenwich. Down, too, at that time fell Lord Hartington, whom an obscure group of villages in Wales received and nourished." Well, Winston Churchill's falling through electoral space now, and no doubt he'll be nourished in Dundee or elsewhere. If none of the vacant constituencies suit, they can raise somebody else to the Peerage for him—some splendid fellow who'd to the Peerage for him-some splendid fellow who'd much rather remain one of Nature's noblemen, but is

willing to make the sacrifice."



A LITTLE WAR IN EAST AFRICA: THE PUNITIVE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE KISSI PEOPLE.

A punitive expedition has just been successfully carried out against the Kissi people, who live on the shores of the Victoria Nyanza. The trouble was begun by a witch-doctor, who preached an anti-European war, whereupon the natives tried to assassinate the British Resident and killed several British subjects. The British force received excellent assistance from the friendly chief Ndube.



THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN IN SCOTLAND: THE PROCESSION PASSING THROUGH MEIGLE VILLAGE.

After the memorial service in Westminster Abbey the remains of the late Sir Henry Campbell - Bannerman were conveyed to Belmont, his Perthahire residence; and on April 28 they were interred in Meigle churchyard. The pall - bearers in the procession from the house to the churchyard were Lord Provost Gibson (Edinburgh), Lord Provost Sir William Bilsland (Glasgow), Lord Provost Cuthbert (Perth), Lord Provost Longair (Dundee), Provost Thomson (Stirling), Provost Macbeth (Dunferm'ine), Sir John Kinloch of Kinloch, and Mr. William Tasker. The company, which numbered about a thousand, included representatives of Scottish public bodies who were unable to be present at the Abbey service,—[Photograph By Illustrations Bureau]



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

SOME have cast doubts on the fact which I mentioned last week: the fact that there is spread all over Europe one thin layer of luxury, of rather caddish luxury, which none of the countries understand at all, but which all the luxurious and wandering cads understand perfectly. But since last week I have discovered that my own remarks were quite true. While wandering about the city of Brussels I wandered into a very vulgar and expensive restaurant, in which certain eager waiters thrust into my hands a billof-fare and a wine-list, as Mr. Mantalini would say, "all of the demdest beauty." I could understand the French part of the menu well enough; it was the English that was quite unintelligible. principle of a French menu is rational enough. I always know what the names on a French menu mean, because they mean nothing. A good cook

tries experiments, generally very successful experiments; and whenever he puts too much pepper into one dish or an unexpectedly exact amount of garlic with another, he gives it any name that comes into his head. He names it after a favourite author or a long-lost love or some heroic incident in the history of his country. If in the ordinary confusion of the kitchen the eggs get mixed up with the onions in quite a new way, he calls it "Eggs after the Fashion of the Troubadours of Francis the First"; or if the beef looks a little bit more blue, green, purple, or orange than usual, he calls it "Beef in the Style of the Last Charge at Marengo." All that I understand quite well; it has no more to do with its subject than the names of the London streets. But the English things on the list did puzzle me. Nearly all the English names on the list were the names of things to drink. Some of them, I suppose, were American; though I really doubt whether any sane American has ever heard of them. In any case they were eagerly pressed upon me because I was English, and I am quite certain that most of them would be a novelty, not to say an adventure, to any ordinary Englishman. I was particularly asked to partake of a thing called "Mother's Milk," which I understood to consist chiefly of gin. My attention was also drawn to a thing described in the list as an "Oyster of the Prairie"-which scarcely seems, at first sight, the place where one would look for oysters. Such trivialities as

the famous English drinks named "John Collins" and "Captain Lee" I pass over as too well known to need remark. I note that there was in the list a drink called "A Maiden's Blush," and another drink (to me of even darker fascination) called simply "A Locomotive." Finally there was a beverage which bore the rather menacing name of "Leave It to Me." feel the smallest disposition to dispute his claim.

The curious thing was that the moment the waiters in this wild place understood that I was English (as they did at the first note of my faultless French accent) they urged all these drinks upon me with the utmost enthusiasm. They seemed quite certain that "Mother's Milk" would be really as natural as mother's milk to me. Words could not express my bewilderment, especially when they had to be French words. Who was John Collins, that I should care for him? Who was Captain Lee? Was he any relation of General Lee? Was he possibly the same gentleman at an earlier stage of his military career? Did the most splendid of American soldiers, before leaving his mark on American history, leave it in the mere indolence of youth upon American drinks? Why should a decent Englishman be asked to drink Blushes of Maidens; or to consume the Oysters of Prairie? And what is there English about doing so? Is it my daily custom

to pour out a "John Collins" or a "Captain Lee" for my friends? When my guest is leaving the house do I give him something which bears the inhospitable title of "Leave It to Me"? Do I tell him that his cab will soon be here, but he has time for a Prairie Oyster? If he has to catch a train, do I tell him that he can just swallow a Locomotive? I assured the waiters that I had never said any of these things in my life, that I had never even heard of them. But they were not convinced; the things were printed in English, and they were quite sure that all Englishmen inhaled them like the breath of their nostrils. They felt sure that a Collins or two poured into my inside would immediately make me see the white cliffs of Albion, and probably the birthplace of Shakspere. To which I only answered, "Leave it to me." Now, it is quite clear that Englishmen outside asylums never

A COMING VISITOR: PRESIDENT FALLIÈRES IN HIS STUDY AT THE ELYSÉE. President Fallières was photographed while he was preparing the papers relating to his journey to England. He is assisted by M. Jean Lanes, the Secretary-General of the Presidency.

drink things called "Maidens' Blushes" or "Mother's Milk." The only interesting question is whether anybody does. The obvious immediate answer is that Americans do; but even here I am in some doubt. I do not fancy that ordinary Americans do. To begin with, ordinary Americans do not go to Brussels any more than they go to the moon, for the ordinary people of all modern countries are poor. Also, even sup-posing that these "long drinks" are rendered plausible or refreshing by the climate of America, there is no reason why anyone should want them especially in the climate of Belgium-which is (particularly at the present moment) a somewhat cool and cloudy climate.

The long American drinks are, I suppose, designed largely in order to combine the two rather inconsistent ideals of alcoholic excitement and coolness. In this particular Belgian café on this particular afternoon a man might possibly have desired to pay for alcoholic excitement; but he could hardly have wished to pay for coolness, for the streets outside were full of a fine hail. But, in truth, I am profoundly disinclined to believe that any self-respecting white man ever asks for such things, especially before foreigners. Who is that strong man who can force his lips to frame the words "Mother's Milk" without either laughing or rushing from the room? Who is he who can really ask for a "Maiden's Blush" without imitating the maiden? I may easily be wrong, for the whole of this strange world is unknown to me; but I have a personal theory about who it is who drinks these things. I believe nobody drinks them-I doubt whether anyone ever has drunk them. I have wild moments when I doubt whether they exist at all except on the printed list. But I am sure of this, that by far the greatest importance of them is their importance on the printed list; and I think that this gives us a glimpse of a matter gravely important to our civilisation.

We of the self-supporting middle-classes, working fairly hard and fairly intelligently for our living-we, in short, who are doctors, tailors, journalists, brigands, and so on-are in the habit, when we go into inns or other such places, of looking out for what we like. We know what we want, and we want what we

want-we want it very much. But there are (believe me) very rich people who on entering an hotel want what they don't want. Just as our eyes are instantly turned to whether the place provides the things we requirethe necessities—so their eyes are instantly turned to whether it provides the luxuries that neither they nor anyone else requires, but which are a symbol of the solid and solemn wealth and fashion of the place. You and I look to see whether the wine-list includes the thing we can drink, such as good plain Burgundy or beer. But these people look to see if the list contains all the latest things that nobody can drink; the latest mixture of Mother's Milk with Prairie Oysters; the last embrace between John Collins and Captain Lee. They judge a restaurant by whether it offers them these great undrinkable things to drink. They never dream of drinking them, but they would miss them from cartes-des-vins. This is the key of that extraordinary rich class in its dealings with food and entertainment. What they least desire is exactly what they most demand; it is the more recherché because they do not desire it. They do not want a prairie oyster; but it gives them great pleasure to think that they are sitting in a place where they could order a prairieoyster-or, if necessary, order a prairie. They admire a place in proportion as it provides the things that they do not want. Apply this test to great numbers of the solid things supported by wealth in the modern world, and you will be

amused to notice what a large number of them are thus explained. The rich pay a great deal for the things they look at; but they pay a good deal for the things they do not look at-the mere upholstering of their life. They do not notice that the shirt-front of a waiter is white; but they would notice it if it was green. Similarly, they do not read Captain Spiker's long article in the Avineteenth Century about the needs of our Navy, but yet somehow they would miss it if it were not there; somehow there would be a gap in their strange lives if there were no Captain Spiker and no Nineteenth Century. All that output of ingenuity and patience serves at least to stuff the cushions of a particular class. But they no more dream of reading Captain Spiker than they dream of drinking Captain Lee.

It is this class spread thinly over Europe through its taste for travel and luxurious curiosity which is the real danger of our time. They seem to be drawing nations nearer together, whereas in truth they are only drawing together the denationalised men of all nations. They have not brought the democracies any closer: they have only taught the plutocracies to lose even their patriotism. They have not done anything to give the French the good beer of England, or the English the light wine of France. They have only made it possible for a rich man in any European capital to be offered "a Locomotive," and to decline it with thanks.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC'S TRIBUTE TO THE LATE EX-PREMIER.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN WESTMINSTER ABDEY.



Mr. Thomas Burt.

M. Clemenceau.

M. CLEMENCEAU, PRIME MINISTER OF FRANCE, LAYING A WREATH ON THE COFFIN OF SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

At the memorial service for the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman the guest of honour next to the Prince of Wales was M. Clemenceau. The French Prime Minister carried a wreath of white flowers bound with the colours of the French Republic, and this he laid upon the coffin as he entered the Abbey. The Prince of Wales carried a wreath from the King and Queen, and Baron von Stumm brought one from the German Emperor.



THE LATE GENERAL LINIEVITCH, Distinguished Russian Soldier.

Boxer outbreak in China. He led the Russian contingent to Peking, and it was his brigade which forced the south-east gate of that city. During the Russo-Japanese War General Linievitch, who was at first Commander of the Military District of Annur, did little to distinguish himself, for the Japanese tacticians op-posed to him were greater men than he. But "Father Linievitch," as his soldiers called him, was a brave and capable man, and his country mourns his loss.

Mr. James Fitzalan Hope, who was elected last week for Central Sheffield, in place of the late Sir Howard Vincent, is the only son of the late Mr. J. R. Hope-Scott, Q.C., of Abbotstord, and was born in 1870. He acted as private secretary to his uncle, the Duke of Norfolk, then Postmaster-General and Postmaster-General, and subsequently to the Marquess of Londonderry. He has also been private secretary to Mr. Gerald Balfour, when that statesman was President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Hope's Parliamentary experiences have been many and, for the most part, unfortunate. Be-fore he was returned to

the Commons he had unsuccessfully contested the Elland Division of Yorkshire (1892), Pontefract (1895), and the Brightside Division of Sheffield (1897). He and the Brightside Division of Sheffield (1897). gained the last-named seat at a second attempt, but lost it at the General Election. Mr. Fitzalan Hope has literary tastes.

MR. J. FITZALAN HOPE,

New M.P. for Central Sheffield.

Mr. W. Joynson Hicks, who has captured North-West Manchester for the Unionists, is a son of Mr. Henry Hicks, of Plaistow Hall, Kent, and is in his forty-third year. He was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School, and started in practice as a solicitor in the City. Mr. Joynson - Hicks was selected in 1898 as candidate for North Manchester in opposition to Sir Charles Schwann, and lost the election by 26 votes.

ENERAL Linievitch, whose death in St. Petersburg has just been announced, rose from the ranks, and had a distinguished career in the Russian army. He saw service in the Caucasus in 1859 and in the Russo-Turkish War. He was chosen to command the Siberian Army Corps during the exciting

CAPTAIN PARSONS, COMMANDER OF THE "ST. PAUL." PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS. Churchill: he was beaten then by 1241 votes. He is a Churchman, an able platform-speaker, and a man with extensive travel-experience.

Captain the Hon. Arthur Cecil Murray, who has been returned by the electors of Kincardineshire in the Liberal interest, is a brother of the Master of Elibank and a son of Lord Elibank. Captain Murray, who is only twenty-eight years of age, belongs to the King's Own Scottish Borderers, took part in the China Expedition of 1900, and has seen service on the North-West Frontier of India. He has travelled extensively in the Far East, and has only taken an active interest in politics since his return from India.

Captain Parsons was in charge of the St. Paul when it rammed the cruiser *Gladiator* on Saturday last. The *St. Paul* is a twin-screw steamer of 11,629 tons. Her dimensions are 535 feet by 63 feet. She was built in

such a short time as the Emperor Frederick. Pro-fessor Schrötter examined his illustrious patient very carefully, and made no comment. The ment. The Crown Prince then said-"I must beg you Professor, totell me the truth about my ill-ness." Professor Schrötter hesitated, and the Crown Prince added-

PROFESSOR SCHRÖTTER, The Famous Throat - Specialist.

"I am a soldier, accustomed to look death tranquilly in the face. I ask you plainly, is my attack of a cancerous nature?" The reply was—"Your illness is serious; it is possible that it may be cancerous, but at present I cannot positively state this." Professor Schrötter used to say that the Crown Prince thanked him heartily for his frankness.

The Right Hon. Sir J. P. R. A. Caron, whose death is announced, was Postmaster-General of Canada.

He was the son of a Lieutenant - Governor of Quebec, and was edu-cated in Canada. Called to the Canadian Bar in 1865, and appointed Minister of Militia and Defence in 1880, Sir Adolphe Caron was a Privy Councillor, a King's Councillor, and a K.C.M.G.

The Right Hon. William Kenyon - Slaney, Conservative Member of Parliament for the Newport Division of Shropshire, died rather suddenly last week. He was born in India, educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, and joined the Army from his University. In the course of twenty-one



MR. W. JOYNSON - HICKS. CAPTAIN A. C. MURRAY, Who Defeated Mr. Winston Churchill.

1895, and is the property of the International Mercantile Marine Company.

The Duc de Chaulnes, whose marriage with a rich American lady—Miss Shonts—was one of the social events of the winter season in New York, died suddenly in Paris at the end of last week, and the medical authorities have stated that his death was due to an embolism. He was the ninth Duke of Chaulnes and Picquigny, and was only just thirty years old. It had been his hope and intention to secure possession of his great family estates and restore the glories of his house.

Professor Schrötter, who opened the International Congress of Laryngology at Vienna last week, died suddenly a few hours after the delivery of his in-

w M.P. for Kincardineshire.

Campaign of 1882, and became Major and Colonel.

He has represented Newport in Parliament for more New M.P. for Kincardineshire. than twenty years, and was concerned with the framing of an important clause in the Education Act of 1902. Colonel Kenyon-Slaney, who married the eldest daughter of the third Earl of Bradford, was a great sportsman, well known on the cricket and foot-

Sir Thomas Pittar, K.C.B., who is retiring from the Board of Customs, has been Chairman of the Board since 1903. He is a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, and was principal expert to the British Delegation at the Brussels Sugar Conference in 1901 and 1902. He also served this country on the Brussels Permanent



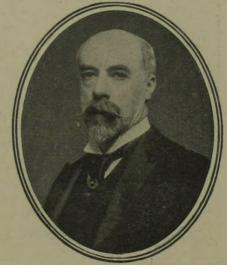
THE LATE DUC DE CHAULNES. Who Died Suddenly in Paris.



THE LATE SIR I. P. R. ADOLPHE CARON, Postmaster-General of Canada.



THE LATE COLONEL KENYON - SLANEY. M.P. for the Newport Division of Shropshire.

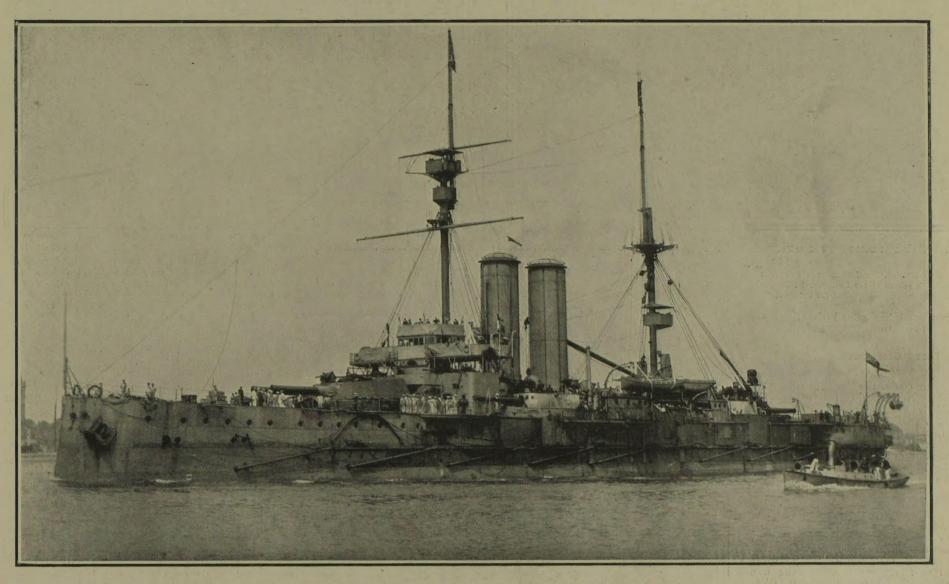


SIR THOMAS PITTAR. Chairman, Board of Customs: Retiring.

When Sir William Houldsworth retired from North-West Manchester, Mr. Joynson - Hicks accepted the Conservative invitation to oppose Mr. Winston Commission of 1903, and was Principal for eleven years of the Statistical Office of the Board of Customs. Sir Thomas has published several works of technical

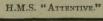
THE WEEK'S EXTRAORDINARY CHAPTER OF NAVAL ACCIDENTS:

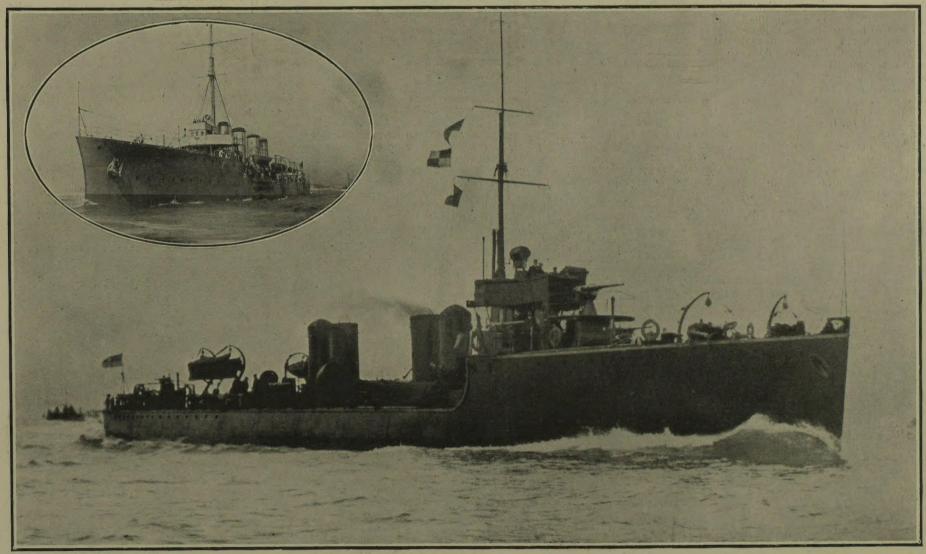
THE TWO SEQUELS TO THE "GLADIATOR" DISASTER.



THE SCENE OF A SERIOUS EXPLOSION: H.M.S. "BRITANNIA."

The shock caused by the news of the Gladiator" disaster had hardly passed away when it was announced that the destroyer "Gala" had been sunk, and a little later a wireless message was received from H.M.S. "Britannia" reporting a serious boiler-explosion on board. Five men were injured. The ship, which was running her quarterly full-speed trial, put into Portsmouth the same evening.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY CRIBB.]





ANOTHER NAVAL DISASTER OF THE WEEK: THE TORPEDO - DESTROYER "GALA" SUNK BY THE SCOUT "ATTENTIVE."

In the early hours of April 28, while the Eastern Flotilla was conducting night manœuvres near the Galloper Sands, thirty miles north-east of the North Foreland, the scout "Attentive" struck the destroyer "Gala" in the afterpart of the engine-room. The vessel was cut in two, and both parts sank. Engineer-Lieutenant Frank A. Fletcher was killed in his berth; the rest of the officers and crew were saved. The "Gala" was a twin-screw destroyer of 570 tons. In the collision the destroyer "Ribble" was damaged.—[Photographs by Cribb.]



from the Kaiser at the foot of the bier.

THE NATIONS' HOMAGE TO SHAKSPERE: FLAGS PRESENTED TO STRATFORD ON AVON FOR THE FESTIVAL.

On Easter Monday, Stratford-on-Avon hung out all the flags that have been presented to her by various countries in honour of the Shakspere Festival. It will be remembered that the King gave a Union Jack, and the Prince of Wales has given the flag of Wales.

interest, and has edited the Board of Trade returns relating to the trade of the United Kingdom.

While the terrible storm that The Lost "Gladiator." While the terrible storm that visited these islands at the week-end was raging violently along our coast, the American liner St. Paul, outward bound to New York, came into collision with the cruiser Gladiator, which was on its way to Portsmouth from Portland. The two vessels met in the Solent on Saturday afternoon at about three o'clock when the force of The Lost "Gladiator."

at about three o'clock, when the force of the snowstorm was so great that the men on the look-out were unable to see a few yards in front of them. The bow of the St. Paul struck the cruiser violently amidships with a force that threw many of her crew overboard. The captain of the St. Paul reversed his engines, the ship cleared away, and the Gladiator, swamped by heavy seas, listed heavily Her captain managed to navigate his vessel to shallow water, and she was beached. Struck in a vital part, there was never any chance for her. The St. Paul, which carried between 500 and 600 passengers, had received little damage, and it was all above the water-line. Ac-

The Late Ex-Premier. Sir Henry Campbell - Bannerman has been laid to rest with every demonstration of respect and affection and regret. The first part of the funeral ser-vice was held on Monday in Westminster Abbey, when the pall-bearers were Mr.
Thomas Burt, Mr. Walter Long, Lord
Tweedmouth, Mr. Herbert Gladstone,
the Lord Chancellor, the Prime Minister,
Mr. J. Sinclair, M.P., the Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. John Morley, the Speaker, the Duke of Fife,
and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Prince of Wales,
who was attended by Viscount Crichton and Lord Annaly.

cording to the official statement, the losses of the Gladiator number twenty-seven.

who was attended by Viscount Crichton and Lord Annaly, was present on behalf of King Edward and Queen Alexandra. M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, came from Paris to attend the ceremony, and brought a large wreath, tied with tricolour ribbon, from the Government of France, while the German Chargé d'Affaires deposited a wreath THE TRIAL FOR THE MARATHON RACE: THE RUNNERS PASSING THROUGH UXBRIDGE.

Some hundreds of

Under the auspices of the Polytechnic Harriers, sixty-nine runners competed in the Marathon Trial Race from Windsor to Wembley on Saturday last, and forty-nine of them completed the distance, which is within a few yards of twenty-three miles. The trial was won by A. Duncan, of the Salford Harriers, in 2 hours 15 min. 45 sec. The real race will be run in July, and King Edward will probably start the competitors.

Edward and Queen Alexandra visited Queen Alexandra's château of Hvidöre while they were in Copenhagen. The University, the Royal Agricultural Society, the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Handicrafts and Industry, the Chamber of Shipping, and other bodies sent a deputation to King Edward, and met with a very gracious deputation to King Edward, and niet with a very gracious reception. On Sunday their Majesties arrived in Stockholm, travelling by special train to the Swedish capital from Malmo, where they were met by Admiral Pallander, the celebrated Arctic explorer.

The Mohmand Rising. It might have been thought that the prompt and heavy punishment meted out to the Zakka Khel would have led the turbulent tribes upon the Afghan border seriously to consider the many charms of peace. Unfortunately, all who have indulged in such hopes have had reason to be disappointed, for the Mohmands, whose territory lies right up against the Afghan frontier, in a line between Lundi Kotal and the Gandao Valley, are in active revolt. They are a Pathan tribe, and their strongholds lie north-west of Peshawur. Sir James Willcocks is in charge of our forces on the frontier. Lord Kitchener is on his way to Peshawur, and every preparation has been made to deal with a situation that may become very serious. As the result of a successful attack by Sir James Willcocks on Saturday last, the Mohmand tribesmen and their Afghan allies have dropped aggregative taction for the time being aggressive tactics for the time being.

Mr. Churchill Mr. Wilston Charlested and Dundee. Trade, who was rejected by North-West Manchester after an exceedingly hard-fought fight, has accepted

the invitation of the Dundee Liberal Executive to contest the seat rendered vacant by the elevation of Mr. Edmund Robertson to the Peerage. Mr. Churchill has selected Dundee, but he had received offers from several other constituencies. In Dundee Mr Robertson had a majority of over 5000 votes over the Unionist candidate, but the Unionist Party has now decided to adopt Sir George Baxter as candidate, and he is a magnitude because with the constituency. man who has a very strong hold upon the constituency.



representatives of Foreign Powers, of political, official, and trade organisations, were present in the Abbey. After the service, the procession filed out of Westminster on its way to Euston, and by the time the station was reached only the relatives and colleagues of the late Premier were left. Sir Henry has now been laid to rest by the side of his wife in the churchward at Maigle, near his country estate.

wife in the churchyard at Meigle, near his country estate.

A TELEPHONE-GIRLS' RECREATION-ROOM IN GUTENBERG.

They look after the comfort of the telephone-workers in Gutenberg. On April 24 M. Simyan, Under-Secretary for Posts and Telegraphs, opened a recreation-room for the women working in the central telephone-office.

Royal Tour in Scandinavia. The royal visit to Scandinavia has been most successful. In Copenhagen the King and Queen have attended a gala performance at the Opera, and King Frederick has appointed King Edward a General of the Danish army. His Majesty has also accepted the honorary Presidentship of the Danish Officers' Club, and expressed his pleasure in accepting the office. King



WHERE THE KING STAYED AT STOCKHOLM: THE ROYAL PALACE. In connection with King Edward's visit to Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, this picture of the Royal Palace at Stockholm is of special interest. The building, which is a massive structure in the Renaissance style, dates from the eighteenth century.



THE NEW LAMBETH TOWN HALL, OPENED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES, APRIL 29. On Wednesday afternoon the Prince of Wales opened the new Lambeth Town Hall at Brixton. His Royal Highness, who was accompanied by the Princess, was received at the new Town Hall by Mr. Gible, the Mayor, who presented the Prince with a gold key.

THE FREE "ZOO": THE NEW GRATIS EXHIBITION IN REGENT'S PARK.

DRAWN BY MAX COWPER.



SEEING THE ANIMALS WITHOUT PAYING: THE GOVERNMENT'S PROVISION FOR THE PUBLIC.

The Government has made a grant of additional land in Regent's Park to the Zoological Society, and has accepted a nominal payment on condition that a certain number of animals shall be exhibited on the new ground under conditions that will enable visitors to the Park to see them without payment. The Zoological Society has, of course, agreed without hesitation to this exhibited on the new ground under conditions that will enable visitors to the Park to see them without payment. The Zoological Society has, of course, agreed without hesitation to this suggestion, and now poor school-children and others to whom even sixpence is a consideration can obtain a glimpse of wild life without payment of any fee. Incidentally, the animals that have the run of the new ground are to be congratulated, for very many are cramped in their ordinary quarters,

SIC, and the b)RAMA

ART NOTES. MR. J. W. DEAN AS GEOFFREY CLIFFE In "The Marriage of William Ashe" at Terry's Theatre.

'HE New Gal-I lery has opened its doors on a rather tame year's art. Mr. Sargent contri-butes two por-traits invaluable for the vivacity they give the walls whereon warrs whereon they hang, and were it not an open secret that Mr. Sargent is weary of port-raits, and sitters, the larger of these well might commended for its unusual freshness and youth:

Vickers and her canvas are alike in the 'teens, or just out of them. Her silks and spangles have delighted her painter in the painting no less than they must surely have delighted her in the buying. The picture is a research upon a shawl hangs over a pedestal upon a shawl hangs over a pedestal upon The picture is a lesson in lines which the lady leans her elbows, and thence is passed behind her and wound round her skirt in a sweep of drapery charmingly graceful. But who is there to learn the lesson? In vain we look for the portraitpainters who will give trouble and thought enough—as much trouble and thought as Mr. Sargent, who is tired of the thing, gives — to the mere machinery of painting. A nice arrangement of lines, a little ingenuity of pose, will not make great pictures, but they would make pictures more presentable and while medicarity is a property of the production. able, and, while mediocrity is commissioned and exhibits, the gain would be considerable.

Near to Mr. Sargent's "Miss Izme Vickers," hangs the "Mrs. Buckley" of Mr. J. J. Shannon. While Mr. Sargent is still young, Mr. Shannon has got prematurely bald in paint. How long is it since he has painted an unpatterned background, or any surface of more than a few inches unbothered with design? But perhaps a simplified Shannon could not be a Shannon at all and that were too drastic a reform. Mr. Shannon at all, and that were too drastic a reform. Mr. Brangwyn offers somewhat the same problem, for we would have him less himself and yet not more like anybody else; we would have his mannerisms fined down. We think he would be the stronger for the loss of flesh, so to speak. His "Rajah's Birthday," hanging in the place of honour, stumbles under its Brangwynism. But it almost achieves.

almost achieves gorgeousness, an achievement very good to come so near to.

Unlike Mr Brangwyn, Mr. Adrian Stokes, who contributes one of the most important of the landscapes, is reticent almost to the point of error. So Beata Solitudo" that one must stand before it for a space intolerable to the modern picturelover before its qualities ooze out from its lovely colour. Mr. Wetherbee, too, is a man of moderate means but sterling worth; the "Adventurers," a group of boys running through the waves towards the sunset and the open sea, is full of gentle and quiet tone. Mr. D. Y. Cameron's "Yorkshire Harbour," Mr. T. Austen



MISS ELLEN TERRY AS ELIZABETH OF YORK, AND MR. JAMES CAREW AS HENRY OF LANCASTER, IN MISS GLADYS UNGER'S NEW PLAY, "HENRY OF LANCASTER."

Brown's "Ploughing by the River," Mr. Charles Gere's "The Dawn-Venus and the Moon," Mr Mark Fisher's "Landscape, near Grasse," and Mr. Hughes-Stanton's serious and impressive "A Pasturage among the Dunes" complete the small list of landscapes of much

If we do not realise very readily the truth that the summer musical season has opened, the weather must be held responsible. We cannot associate Grand Opera season at Covent Garden with the season of snow-storms, nor do climatic conditions encourage musicfreely from one to another of the great concert-halls. And yet Queen's Hall, the new St.

MUSIC.

MISS FANNY WARD AS KITTY In "The Marriage of William Ashe" at Terry's Theatre.

James's, Bechstein, Æolian, and Steinway are as busy as they can be, and one at least of them has half a hun-

dred fixtures for the month of May alone. The St. James's Hall has opened under very favourable circumstances, and the first Promenade Concert, under the direction of Mr. Lyell Taylor, was received with every mark of favour by an audience that packed the house. Musically the concert left much to be desired, but, with everybody in a good temper, all weaknesses were overlooked; and doubtless, as time goes on, all the faults that were in evidence on Saturday night will disappear. appear.

It is pleasant to hear that if the promenade concerts prove successful, the promenade concerts prove successful, the directors of the new concert - hall will arrange to continue them throughout the year, and under these conditions London will never be without a good orchestral concert. There are, perhaps, comparatively few nights in the year when it is not possible to hear in town a vocal recital or a pianist or violinist of some attainment; but these recitals cannot compate in popularity with orchest these recitals cannot compete in popularity with orchestral concerts, and those of us who are in the habit of attending soloists' concerts have every reason to know that many of them should not be given at all, and that they can only result in loss to the concert-giver and annoyance to those who are asked to support or criticise the venture. But London ought to be large enough to support at least one permanent orchestra.

The London Symphony Orchestra is passing for a fewafternoons under the direction of Herr Arthur Nikisch,

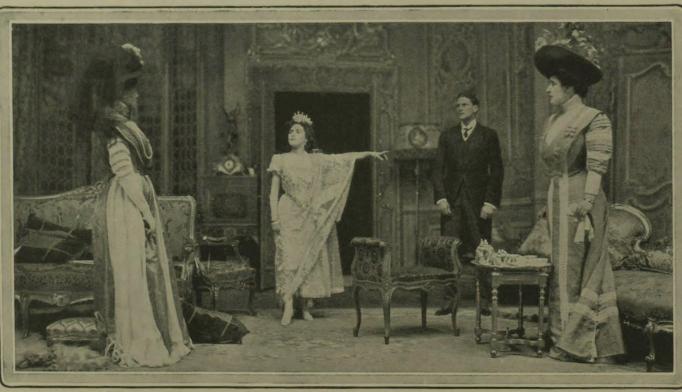
who presided over the eighth concert of the series at the Queen's Hall on Saturday afternoon last. He will resume the bâton to-day, and once more before the season closes. If Dr. Richter is not in charge of an orchestra there is no con-ductor living whom London audiences are more delighted to welcome than Herr Nikisch. During the week he has accompanied Miss Gerhardt in a song - recital. Dr. Richter is busy with the Wagner Festival performances at Covent Garden.

Mr. Ernest Ford has now resigned his position as conductor for the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society, and his departure will be regretted, for he has served the Society



MISS FANNY WARD AS KITTY, AND MR. CYRIL KEIGHTLEY AS WILLIAM ASHE IN THE THIRD ACT OF "THE MARRIAGE OF WILLIAM ASHE" AT TERRY'S THEATRE.

Portraiture boasts better numbers; Mrs. Swynnerton's "Master and Man" does more than give an excellent likeness of a dachshund and a gentleman-is a terse and forcible essay in paint.



Kitty Miss Fanny Ward).

William Ashe (Mr. Cyril Keightley). Mary Lyster (Miss Nella Powys)

THE FRENCH ARMY, NEW AND OLD: ENGINEER MANŒUVRES,

AND THE PASSING OF THE INVALIDES.



- A SECTION OF THE PONTOON BRIDGE IN MID-STREAM.
 THE GANGWAY FROM THE LAND TO THE FIRST BOATS.
- 3. PREPARING THE SHORE FASTENINGS OF THE PONTOON BRIDGE.
- 2. THE GROWTH OF THE PONTOON BRIDGE.
 5. THE PONTOON BRIDGE COMPLETED.
- THE FRENCH MILITARY ENGINEERS THROWING A BRIDGE OF BOATS ACROSS THE SEINE.



1. THE HEART OF LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, FIRST GRENADIER OF FRANCE, CARRIED TO THE CHAPEL OF THE INVALIDES.

2. THE LAST OF THE INVALIDES IN THEIR DORMITORY AT THE HOSPITAL. 3. ONE OF THE INVALIDES STANDING BESIDE ONE OF THE GUNS OF THE PERIOD OF LOUIS XIV.

THE HÔTEL DES INVALIDES CEASES TO BE A RESIDENCE FOR OLD SOLDIERS: LAST SCENES.

The picturesque old soldiers of France are no longer housed at the Hôtel des Invalides. Conscripts do not make picturesque veterans, and for many years the number of the Invalides has not been added to. Those who remained have now left the great hospital, and are boarded out in the country at the public expense. One of the last ceremonies was the removal to the Invalides Chapel of the heart of La Tour d'Auvergne, the famous first Grenadier of France, who held a tower unaided against the Austrians for two days, and on being allowed to surrender with all the honours of war, marched out laden with thirty muskets with which he had kept the enemy at bay. His name is always called first in the roll of the Grenadiers, and, in reply, the oldest sergeant advances, salutes, and says, "Died on the field of honour,"—[Photographs by Topical and Hamilton.]



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

ABOUT HEREDITY.

HERE is no biological problem which involves greater complexity in even the expression of its terms than that of heredity. One might well be inclined to exclaim, "Great is the mystery of inheritance!" when he has nerused the voluminance.

ature which exists on the subject, and investigated the divergent views which biologists entertain respecting the manner in which parental or ancesrespecting the manner in which parental or ancestral traits are handed down from generation to generation. The subject of heredity naturally loomed large when Evolution became an accepted view of life's becomings, because if "like begets like;" as the phrase runs, "like" also begets variations, and out of these latter arises the prospect of new races and species. The problem of inheritance is, therefore, primarily one of accounting for the transmission of parent-characters to offspring, but it also includes the explanation of departures from the parental type. For it is not only parentresemblance which is inherited, but the departures or divergencies from that type which, when fully established, send the organism on the highroad of variation.

JAMES WATT-1736-1819,

Professor J. Arthur Thomson, of the University of Aberdeen, has at least accomplished one difficult task



MR. VALDEMAR POULSEN, WHOSE METHOD OF WIRELESS TELEPHONY IS DESCRIBED ON ANOTHER PAGE.

bird developing an increased strength of wing would thus be naturally expected to have such increase represented in its descendants. The long neck of the giraffe, it was held by Lamarck, was the result of continued strain on bone and muscle, induced by ancestors endeavouring to reach foliage for food when grass was scarce or want-ing. This idea was formulated as the doctrine of the



TARSIER, OR SPECTRE LEMUR.

The Spectre is the most curious of the lemurs. It is about the size of a common rat. It is admirably adapted for the struggle for life, and it has the most extraordinary powers of seeing in the dark. It is found in Java.

transmission of acquired characters, and under this term it is still known; and, what is equally to the point, accepted wholly or in part as a theory of heredity by many competent naturalists.

Opposed to this view is that which we owe in its fullest exposition to Weismann. Maintaining that the germ-plasm (or substance from which the reproductive elements are developed) is essentially different from and unaffected by conditions which alter and modify the body-plasm (that is, the bodily substance at large), Weismann holds that

all inheritance remains unaffected by characters acquired by the parental frame. It is to minute and infinitesimal variation of the germ-plasm that departures from the parent type are due. If a man or woman suffers accidental loss of a thumb, his or her children, it is argued, are not born thumbless, because the "acquired" character or deformity, not affecting the germ-plasm, is incapable of transmission. But if one or more of the children exhibited marked variations from the parent type, the explanation, according to Weismann, would take the form of supposing that such modifications were the outcome of some influences or other which had operated on the germplasm, and so were naturally handed on to posterity.

VATURAL HISTORY

It is not easy to hold the scales evenly between these rival theories, but Professor Thomson will be found to deal very fairly with both sides. He leans to the side of Weismann, saying that "we do not know of any



Georges Cuvier 1769-1832

A HISTORIC SILK - COTTON TREE, ONCE USED AS 'A STABLE.

The tree is one of the great curiosities of Nassau in the Bahamas, the favourite winter resort of Americans. The tree was once used as a stable.

instance of the transmission of an acquired character." Myself, I think Professor Thomson would be nearer the mark if he had halted in the spirit of the Scottish verdict of "Not proven" on both sides. In his own pages, he gives certain facts the interpretation of which seems much more easy and natural from the side of things which argues that acquired features may be transmitted, than from the Weismannian point of view. The fault of the latter theory is that it declines flatly to admit the possibilty of the other side having a status in the matter at all, and when we attempt to follow out Weismann's later elaborations of his views, we are more than justified in pausing to inquire how much of all the complexities of his system is evolved from his inner consciousness and how much really reflects what is found in nature?

The middle way, if such exists, would appear to take the form of a suggestion that in many cases what is transmitted is the tendency to develop in particular lines, rather than the actual or quick reproduction of new phases. Nature would seem to launch the incompleted vessel and to leave it to environment to favour either its completion or its demolition. Medical science, for example, recognises this heredity of tendency as the ground-work of inheritance of certain diseases. The offspring are not born with the parental ailments; but if the environment is favourable to their development, the diseases are more readily evolved. But much knowledge will be gained by the reader who cares to spend an hour or two in Professor Thomson's company.

Andrew Wilson.



THE FIRST LARCH-TREE IN SCOTLAND, RECENTLY CUT DOWN.

This giant larch was the first that was ever planted in Scotland. It stood on the Athol estates, and was one hundred-and-seventy years old. Its height was one hundred-and-two feet five inches.

volume entitled "Heredity" (Murray) which I am sure many of my readers interested in which I am sure many of my readers interested in the problems of life will care to peruse. He has, with great patience, collected a vast amount of information concerning heredity from all available sources and authorities. If, indeed, one might find any fault with his book, it is that here and there it becomes somewhat too encyclopædic in the mass of details it presents, and occasionally there is less criticism and less exposition than one patient omnivore, the general reader," for whose edification the volume has been prepared. But Professor Thomson has given us all sides of the matter, and, as a consequence, no one may plead ignorance of the curiosities and features of heredity for lack of a suitable manual on the subject.

It may be said that the main problem of heredity-or, if we care to state it otherwise, the chief difficulty-of the whole topic is centred around two theories or views of the possible way of inheritance. Granted that in a general way the features of the parent are reproduced in the offspring, how, it may be inquired, are the variations which are found in be inquired, are the variations which are found in all organisms transmitted? It is not so much the plain-sailing way of heredity we have to regard, as the little by-paths that are always leading away from the parental type, which fall to be considered. Darwin and Spencer, and Lamarck before them, entertained the idea that a variation occurring in the parent as the result of some personal modification of its structure could be, and usually was, handed on to the progeny. A and usually was, handed on to the progeny. A



THE PRESERVATION OF THE BISON IN AMERICA: THE CAPTIVE STATE HERD IN THE YELLOWSTONE PARK,

(See Note and Illustration on Facing Page.)

A PROTÉGÉ OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT: THE BISON PRESERVED FROM EXTINCTION.

PHOTOGRAPH BY LASCELLES.



A FINE BISON OF THE UNITED STATES HERD.

The American bison, known in schoolboy fiction as the buffalo, is in no danger of extinction. Mr. Blackstock, of Toronto, Lord Strathcona, M. Allard, and Mr. Pablo have between them averted the danger. Canada has 500 head in captivity, there are some seventy in Yellowstone Park, and fifteen in Oklahoma. President Roosevelt is at the head of the American Bison Society, and an effort is to be made to establish in the United States a herd that shall be at least as fine as the one that Canada has collected. The present value of a buffalo would seem to be about £50.



tempted has Mr. Swinburne to resume his pen, and in the "Duke of Gandia" (Chatto and Windus) he gives us a play that, if it is not Swinburne at his best, if it does not challenge comparison with the "Atalanta" and earlier plays, could not have been written by any save the greatest singer of our time. The historian may cavil at the poet's treatment of the familiar story, because the blood-guilt of Cardinal Cæsar Borgia is at least open to doubt in the light of modern research, nor was Fran-cesco alone when he lost his life coming from some lupanar in old Rome.

"Songs of Joy," is announced

by Messrs. Methuen.

Photo. L. Cuswall Smith

most cor« rect history will a poem, nor will will the least correct

Francesco Duke of Gandia,

natural son of the great Borgia Pope Alexander VI.

and in his latest work Mr. Swinburne shows in a hundred deft touches that he is still the supreme master of his medium. In his brief pages, the Pope, his mistress Vanozza (mother of Francesco, Cæsar, and Lucrezia), the three children themselves, seem to express the age they stood for, and the splendidly coloured period of their lives comes back to us through no other medium than the poet's extraordinary facility in choosing the right word upon every occasion, and feeling to the depths of his being every emotion he has to express. The action is swift and brief: a family gathering in the Vatican, the murder by Tiber's bank, a meeting between Alexander and Cæsar Borgia,



his son, and through them we feel the purely Pagan spirit of the Renaissance. He has given us glimpses of Vanozza, Lucrezia, Francesco and Michelotto: they live again in the light of the poet's extraordinary gift as they cross the stage and disappear. If we have any sense of dissatisfaction it is because their appearance is so brief.

Mr. Edward The Grain-Carriers. Noble has been trying on the late Frank Norris's mantle. It fits; but he wears it with an air of his own. He describes a descent into hell, and we have no reason to doubt his word that hell is not at the present day to be found upon the face of the waters—say, somewhere south of Cape Horn, "The Grain-Carriers" is dedicated with irony to past and present Presidents of the Board of Trade. Islanders who do not encourage agriculture at home live by imported wheat; wheat is bread bread water to the second of the country of the second presidents. bread; bread must at all costs be cheap (look at the crusts in dust-bins!) and the sailors who bring it must be cheap too. So we have life on a grain-ship in the high seas, a picture of it that is a masterniese in its way. It is a masterpiece in its way. It is not nice to read, sitting at home, and if you go for reassurance to The illustrations on this page are reproduced from Mr. Frederick Moore's book, "The Passing of Morocco," by permission of the publishers, Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.

CHAINED NECK TO NECK: RECRUITS FOR THE SULTAN'S ARMY.

TANGIER, SEEN THROUGH THE KASBAH GATE.



You may be able LORD DUNSANY. take refuge appreciation of . Noble's art, to take Whose new volume of short stories, "The Sword of Welleren," is announced by Messrs. George Allen. which

is wonderful, terrible, and all too sadly convincing. We perceive an unnecessary convincing. We perceive an unnecessary blunder in the introduction of the shipboard marriage. Ship-masters, if they ever had the right to marry, certainly possess it no longer. But a general success wipes out one small error. "The Grain-Carriers" is, as the Germans say, colossal, a giant among contemporary novels

"The Gray Knight" Elderly Romance. is the romance of an elderly man and a middle-aged woman, if a woman really is middle-aged at thirtythree, as

Mrs. dela Pasture unkindly insists. Louise Owen, the heroine is

thetically drawn, gently handled in her moment of weakness, taken, with frank affection, from her ugly London life to the beloved hills of Wales, where happiness awaits her. Now, for Mrs. de la Pasture to get to Wales means good things in store for her readers, apart from the pleasure of watching her gift of characterisation in play. So the new story is altogether charming: stronger than the author's modesty would allow, because it has sincerity and the faith that moves mountains; a luminous study in temperament, moreover. Since rare are the saints who walk this earth, it is well for us to meet them in print, and there are worse places for acquaintance than the pages of a light novel.

No one, we think, will read "The Gray Knight" without feeling the better for it.

The title of Mr. Frederick Moore's The Passing of book leads one to expect a serious piece of political philo-Morocco." sophy; but the reader who suspects heaviness need

not be alarmed, for he will find Mr. Moore exceedingly light. The pages, few and well illustrated, of "The Passing of Morocco" (Smith, Elder) are, for the most part, the reprinted letters of an American war-correspondent, who has watched the recent events in and around Casablanca with the eye of a hunter for "copy." Moore is, like the rest of his professional brethren, quite convinced of the value of slang, but unaware that it takes a Kipling to justify its use and make it picturesque. With so much, however, said in his dispraise, let it be admitted that his story is lively, and some of his character-portraits excellent, continuously the cruel one of Sevel. particularly the cruel one of Squall, the correspondent-we beg his the correspondent—we beg inspardon, "special war correspondent of the Morning Press," whatever that may be. Mr. Moore's estimate of Abd-el-Aziz is not so fresh and his loud and oft-repeated command—"I say let in the French," does not by its manner persuade one of his right to preach political wisdom to to preach political wisdom to Morocco. But, for all that, he is usually amusing, if never profound.

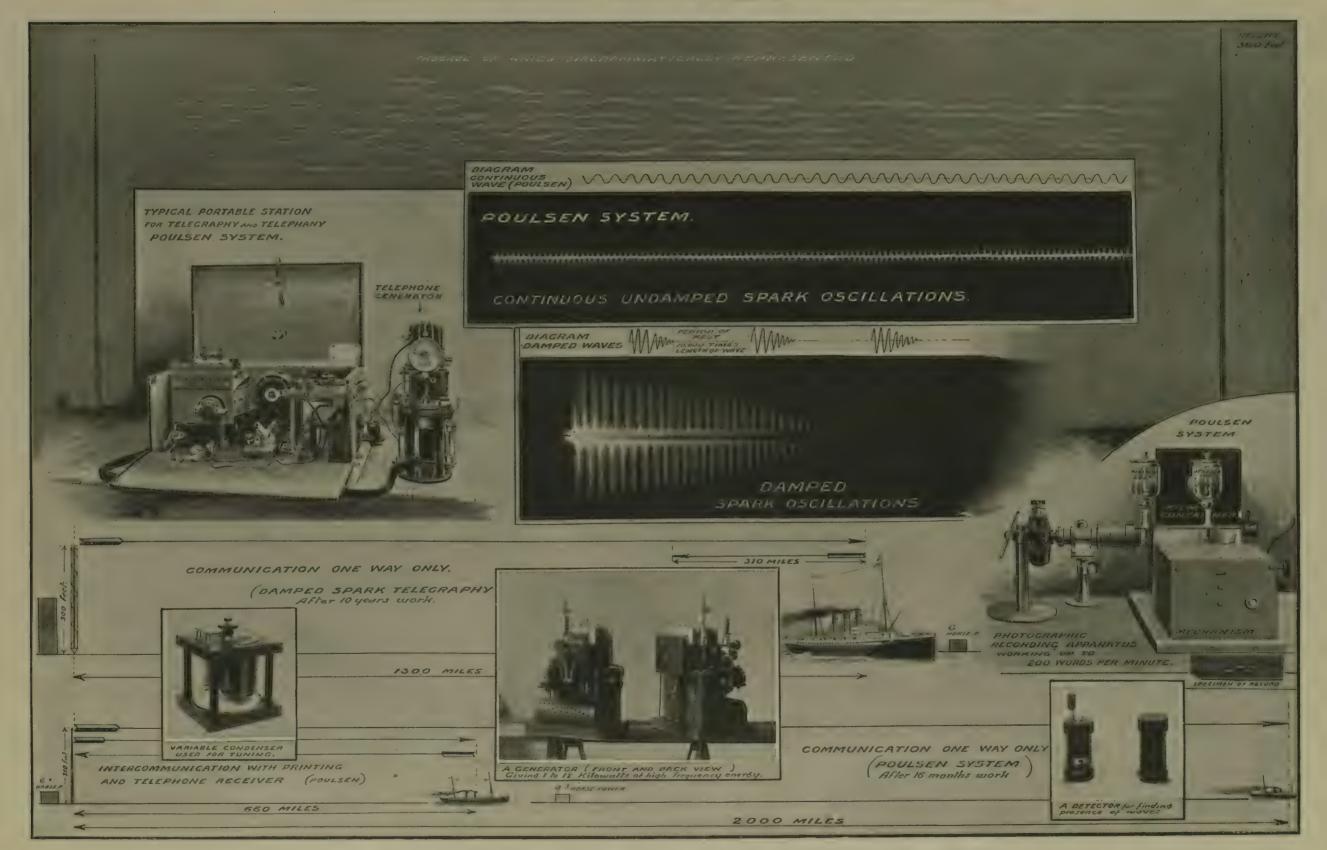
A RIFF TRIBESMAN.



A HAREM ON THE MARCH: SOME OF THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO'S WIVES.

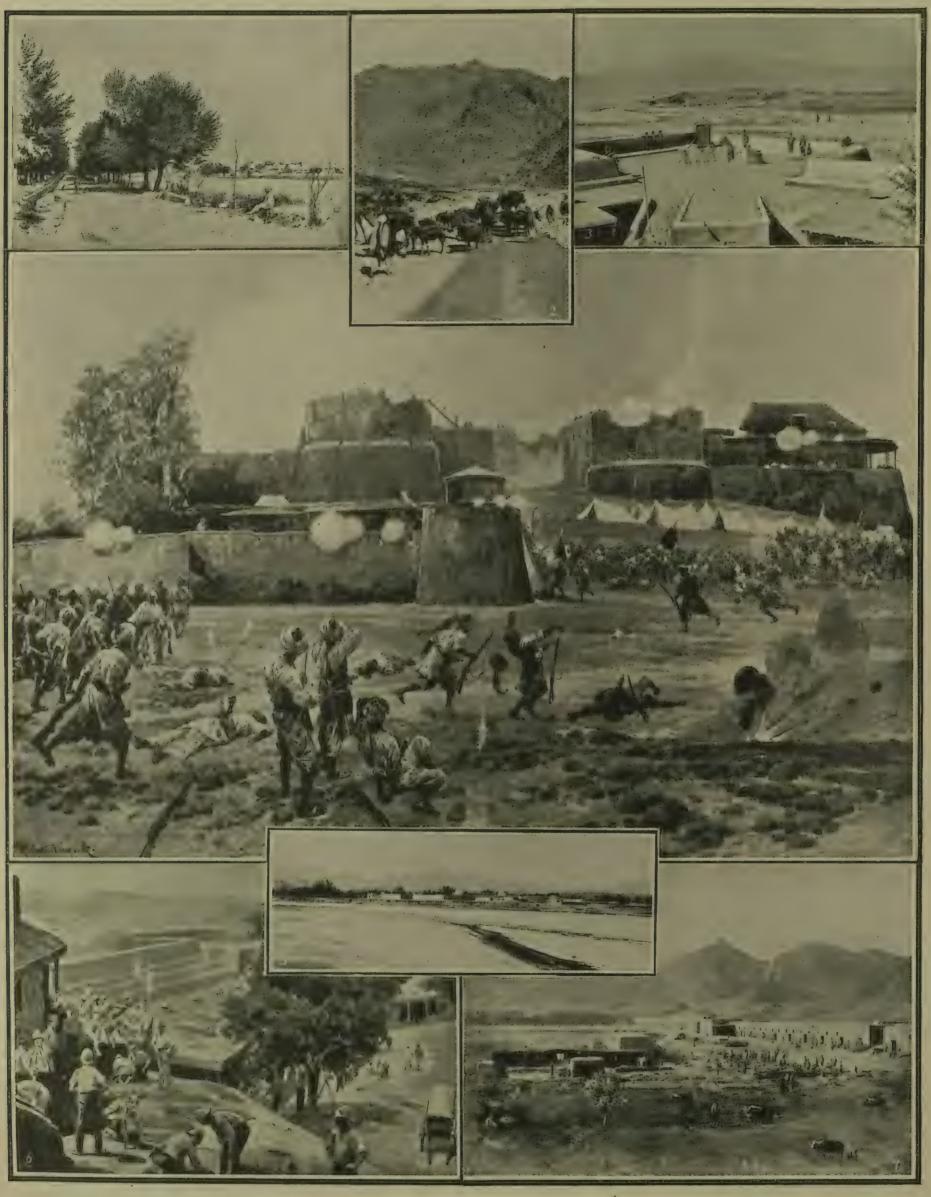
TELEPHONING WITHOUT WIRES: THE RECENT REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE POULSEN SYSTEM.

DIAGRAMS BY W. B. ROBINSON FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY THE AMALGAMATED RADIO-TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.



THE APPARATUS USED BY MR. VALDEMAR POULSEN FOR TELEPHONING WITHOUT WIRES.

NEW TROUBLE ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER: THE THEATRE OF OPERATIONS.



1. FORT SHABKADAR THREATENED BY THE MOHMANDS.

2. A CAMEL CARAVAN IN THE KHYBER PASS.

3. MICHNI FORT, SIXTEEN MILES FROM PESHAWUR.

4. SHABKADAR FORT ATTACKED BY TRIBESMEN DURING THE RISING IN AUGUST 1897.

5. ONE OF THE REBELS' OBJECTIVES: FORT ABAZAI, ON THE SWAT RIVER.

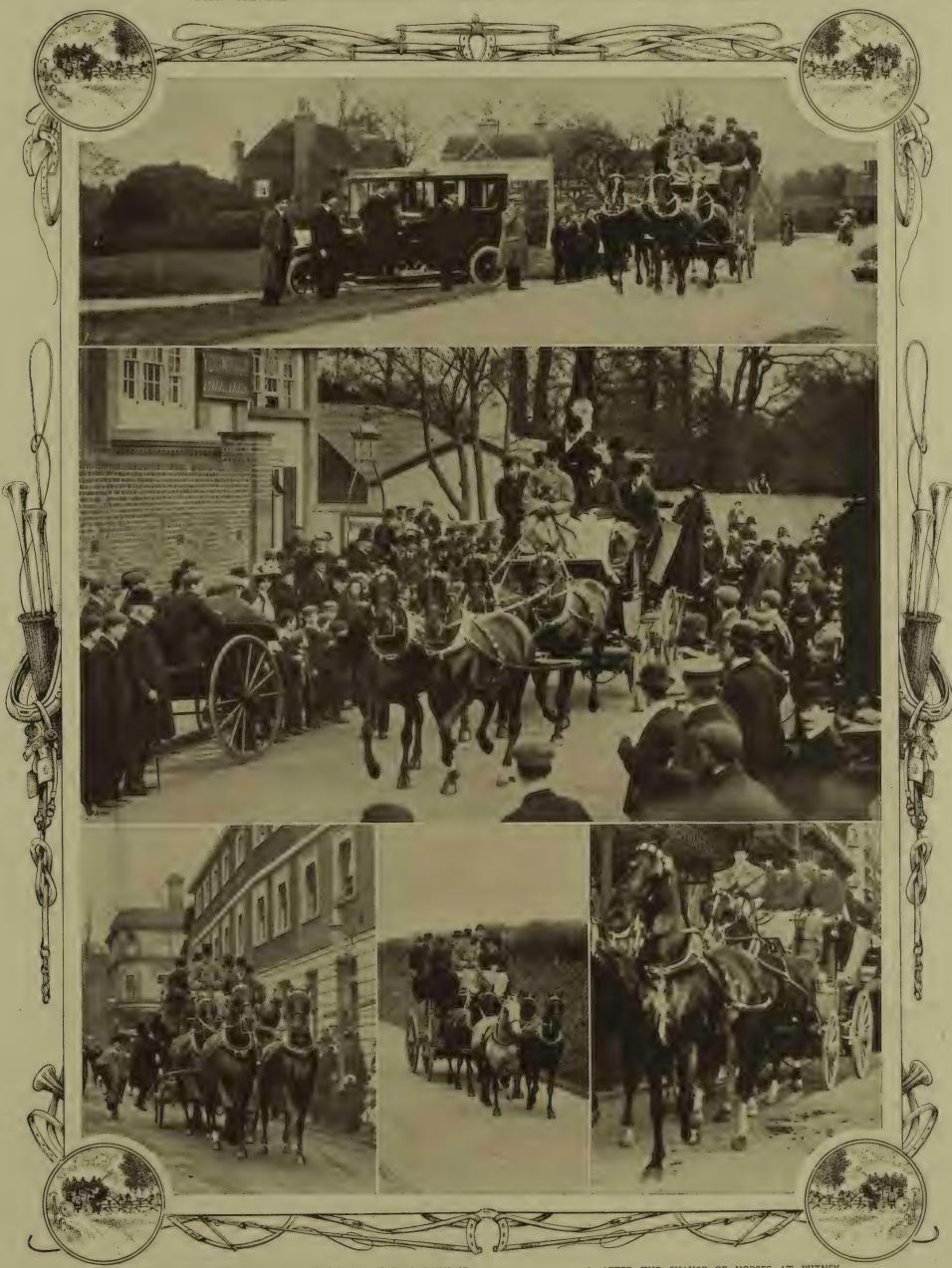
6. INTERIOR OF SHABKADAR FORT DURING THE SIEGE OF 1897.

7. WHERE THE AMIR'S OFFICERS ARE INACTIVE: THE DAKKA FORT.

The rising of the Mohmands is a very serious affair. Their country lies between the Afghan and British borders, and it is to be feared that they are receiving reinforcements from Afghanistan, and will retire across the Afghan frontier in case of defeat. There is reason to believe that a strong party in Afghanistan is intent upon stirring up trouble, and that the Amir, who is in no way responsible for it, may be involved. The Mohmands have to face Sir James Willcocks, and it is likely that Lord Kitchener will direct operations from Peshawur. All the forts shown on this page have been threatened by the rebels.

AN AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE REVIVES THE GLORIES OF THE BRIGHTON ROAD.

MR. ALFRED VANDERBILT'S TRIAL RUN ON HIS FOUR IN HAND.



1. THE COACH PASSING THE "BLACK SWAN" AT PEAS POTTAGE.

2. AFTER THE CHANGE OF HORSES AT PUTNEY.

3. AFTER THE HALT FOR LUNCH: THE COACH . 4. THE COACH GOING DOWN THE DANGEROUS LEAVING THE WHITE HART AT REIGATE. !

HANDCROSS HILL.

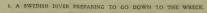
5. THE ARRIVAL AT THE HOTEL METROPOLE,

Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt drove the coach to Brighton for the first time on Wednesday last week, starting from the Berkeley Hotel in Piccadilly. The first stage concluded at the Green Man at Putney; the others were at New Malden, Burgh Heath, Reigate, Crawley, Handcross, Hickstead, Pycombe, and Patcham. Thirty-two horses are used, and a postboy helps on Reigate Hill. Mr. Vanderbilt has brought over sixty horses, so that he holds an ample reserve. Our representative, who has recorded some of the scenes on the road, followed the run on a Deasy car, by kind permission of the company. The car appears in our second photograph.-[PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.]









^{2.} THE CURIOUS POSITION OF THE STRANDED "GLADIATOR": THE KEEL VIEW.

^{3.} THE DAMAGE TO THE BOWS OF THE "ST. PAUL."

^{4.} ON THE PLATES OF THE STRANDED "GLADIATOR."

^{6.} THE AMERICAN LINER "ST. PAUL."

^{8.} THE LATE LIEUTENANT GRAVES, OF THE "GLADIATOR."

^{7.} A SALVAGE CREW AT WORK ON THE "GLADIATOR."

^{9.} THE DECK VIEW OF THE STRANDED "GLADIATOR."

^{10.} CAPTAIN LUMSDEN, OF THE "GLADIATOR." 11. A UNIQUE VIEW OF THE BOWS OF THE STRANDED "GLADIATOR."

^{12.} THE POSITION OF THE WRECK AS SEEN FROM THE SHORE.

^{13.} THE PORT SCREW OF THE SUNKEN VESSEL.

than it is. The "St. Paul" was on her outward journey, and the "Gladiator" was on her way from Portland to Portsmouth. It is said that the men on the look-out could hardly distinguish objects more than a yard or two ahead. The "St. Paul" was steaming about 10 knots when she struck the cruiser. The "Gladiator," was propelled towards the shore as quickly as possible, and toppled over on the shelving beach off Yarmouth, in about five fathoms of water.

SUPERB TROPHIES OF THE CHASE: BIG GAME FROM EAST AFRICA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL PRESS.



^{1.} SHOT WITH SUCCESSIVE BARRELS: TWO FINE GAZELLES. 2. A WILD PIG. 3. A MAGNIFICENT HIPPOPOTAMUS HEAD. . . . 4. A FINE PAIR OF TUSKS.

^{5.} THE SKULL OF AN ELEPHANT. 6. SHELTER UNDER THE ELEPHANT'S EAR. 7. A LEOPARD SHOT BY THE EXPEDITION. 10 8. A REMARKABLY FINE ZEBRA.

These magnificent specimens of big game were shot by the German Government's expedition in German East Africa. The object of the expedition was to study the fauna of the Protectorate, and to secure examples for the Government's Natural History Museum.

DRAWINGS BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN MANCHESTER.



MR. JOYNSON - HICKS AND MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL SHAKING HANDS AFTER THE RESULT OF THE POLL WAS KNOWN, APRIL 24.

Mr. Churchill, who was forced to seek re-election on promotion to the Cabinet, stood up boldly for Free Trade, and made it perhaps the strongest point of his appeal to the electorate. He secured the Irish vote and the Jewish vote, and the Temperance party rallied to his side, so that there was every reason to believe that he would retain the scat. He declares that his defeat is a blow to all the principles

MR. JOYNSON - HICKS THANKING THE ELECTORS IN ST. ANNE'S SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

interwoven with the cause of Free Trade, and that it will be disastrous to the interests of Lancashire. Mr. Joynson - Hicks, the victor in North-West Manchester, may be said to have secured as great a victory for his party as has been gained since the Liberals came into power. Mr. Churchill said, "He has conducted this fight very fairly," and is seen here emphasising his opinion.



1. IMPERIAL ROME, LOOKING FROM THE CAPITOL.

- 1. Baths of Trajan.
- 2. Coliseum.
- 3. Gardens of Adonis.
- 4. Temple of Apollo and Portico.
- 5. Library of Apollo. 6. Domitian's House.
- 7. House of Augustus. 8. The Suburra.

- 9. Temple of the Goddess Earth. 10. District of Carine.
- - 11. Basilica of Constantine.

 - 12. Portico Margaritaria (Jewellers' Shops).

- 13. House of Caligula.
 - 14. House of Tiberius. 15. Temple of Augustus and Jupiter the Avenger.
- 16. Forum of Nerva.
 - 17. Forum of Vespasian.
 18. Temple of Roma. 19. Vestals' House.
- 20. Forum of Trajan and Basilica | 22. Temple of Juno Moneta.
- Ulpia. 23. Tabularium (Archives).
 21. Basilica Argentaria (Bankers) 24. Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, and Forum of Julius Cæsar. 25. Circus Maximus.

- 27. Temple of Jupiter all' Asilo. 28. Cattle Market.
- 29. Theatre of Marcellus.

2. IMPERIAL ROME, LOOKING TOWARDS THE CAPITOL.

- 1. House of Tiberius. 2. House of Caligula.

- 3. Domitian's House. | 5. House of Augustus. 6. Library of Apollo. | 9. Forum of Vespasian. | 4. Apollo's Temple and Portico. | 7. Gardens of Adonis. 8. Nerva's Forum. | 10. Temple of Augustus and Jupiter Avenger.

 - 11. The Capitol. 13. The Septizonium.
 12. The Circus Maximus. 14. Temple of Venus and Roma.
- 15. The Coliseum. 16. House of Caligula.
- 17. Temple of the Goddess Earth.
 18. Suburra. 19. Baths of Trajan.

THE EVOLUTION OF A LEVIATHAN: HOW THE STEAM-BOAT DEVELOPED.-No. V.



WILLIAM SYMINGTON'S STEAM - BOAT, "CHARLOTTE DUNDAS," ON THE FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL, 1801.



Long ago, Mr. James Payn told me that, in his joyous youth, when he was editing Chambers's Journal, he invented an ingenious swindle. I think it was the Colonial Bishop swindle. A Colonial Bishop, in prelatical costume, enters a jeweller's shop. He asks to be shown some diamond bracelets, and he does something with a cheque. I am no financier, I forget how he works the cheque: at all events, he has the bracelets and some money of the jeweller's in his hands.

To him enter an Inspector of police with two subordinates in uniform. "We have you, Kiddy!" says the Inspector, producing a warrant. The prelate is a swindler in disguise. "Call a cab," says the Inspector. He and the Bishop enter, the other policemen follow in another cab, and the jeweller is requested to come after them and meet the worthy Beak. the worthy Beak.

But the cabs of the police distance that of the bereaved tradesman, for the policemen, like the Bishop, are wearing the costume of an honourable calling the costume of an honourable calling which is not their own. This plot, or an analogous plot, Mr. Payn invented, and published a story containing it in *Chambers' Journal*. A few months later he had a furious letter from a jeweller who had been beguiled by the very trick played in the story. Mr. Payn replied, pointing out that if his correspondent had been a reader of that excellent family magazine. Chambers's excellent family magazine, Chambers's Journal, as the culprits, much to their credit, had obviously been, the jeweller would have been forewarned. The Journal aimed at conveying instruction as well as amusement.

One is reminded of this incident by a story, or stories, named "Sir John Kinnersley's Finances," by Mr. Yorke Davies. Ye financiers, ye ought to study this work at once. Nocturna cursate manu versate diurna! Sir John invents many delightful ways of swindling the speculative capitalist, and is often a person of chivalrous demeanour. In one temptation the good knight, Sir Percival, would not have behaved so well, and I have my doubts about Sir Galahad. One is reminded of this incident



A MEDALLION OF GEORGE SAND BY THE SCULPTOR PIERRE JEAN DAVID, OF ANGERS.

the Times, then he is colossal. The adventure accounts, as the author discreetly remarks, for various puzzling circumstances. My tastes in fiction



MARK TWAIN AND THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA: THE HUMOROUS WRITER

The Baronet, who "has had losses," is an unscrupulous rogue, but he is amusing and instructive. He works with his head, and never dreams of using the vulgar revolver. I do not, to be sure, always understand his tricks, from ignorance of financial methods. But when he gets possession of an American multi-millionaire, suffering from an attack of duplex personality; when he runs the man's business for a week and purchases

MARK TWAIN AND THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA: THE HUMOR AND EARL GREY SAILING NEAR BERMUDA.

The Baronet, who "has had losses," is a unscruption. The Humor And EARL GREY SAILING NEAR BERMUDA.

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The Baronet, who is a unscruption of the vilgar revolver. I do not, to be sure, always understand his tricks, from are simple. There are hours when I would rather read a romance of crime than, let us say, "Sarah possession of an American multi-millionaire, suffering for Short" — that is not the right name: like ing from an attack of duplex personality; when he crime the man's business for a week and purchases or "One of Our Conquerors."

Does anyone remember the death of Lieutenant —, who was shot on the staircase of his rooms in Brompton Barracks on February 11, 1881? He had left the mess-room to "finish a letter," not even to write a whole letter; after which he was to go with a friend to some place of entertainment. There was documentary evidence for that: Lieutenant — had documentary evidence for that: Lieutenant --- had scribbled a note to that effect during

ANDREW LANG ON SWINDLES.

Athens, Looking toxings the Acropolis

dinner.

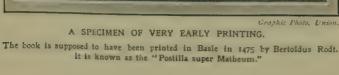
He left the mess-room about 8.30 p.m. About 8.40 the wife of one of the servants heard a kind of tumbling about on the stairs leading to the young man's rooms; then she heard moans, and "the dogs began to bark." The woman went upstairs, and found The woman went upstairs, and found on the stairs a poker, a revolver, and the body of Lieutenant —, wounded. The revolver had been taken from the rooms of another officer, who had never used it (it was a prize revolver, a trophy), and had never possessed any cartridges for it. Clothes rolled up, as if by a thief, were found in the dying man's room, but he had not stolen money or jewellery lying in an open drawer in the room of the other officer. The pistol was of the ordinary Government bore was of the ordinary Government bore of the period.

No stranger was seen in barracks or leaving barracks. Lieutenant — was not known to have an enemy. Medical witnesses scouted the idea of Medical witnesses scouted the idea of suicide. The owner of the pistol was playing cards, or, at least, was in the card-room, at the moment of the murder. That is all, or that is all I know. What could Sherlock Holmes have made of that mystery in real life? The Spectator of the week, or next week, said that there was a person on whom suspicion would naturally fall. Who that person could be is on whom suspicion would haturary fall. Who that person could be is an impenetrable puzzle. The *Spectator*, as Sir Walter Scott said of some historians, could "see deeper into a millstone than the nature of the millstone permitted."

Not a bad millstone is "Le Mystère de la Chambre Jaune," by M. Gaston Leroux (Pierre Lafitte, Paris). An attempt at murder is made in a room of which the one door is bolted and locked inside, while the windows are also fast-ened inside. People in the next room

hear two pistol-shots, they break in with difficulty, and no person is in the room save the victim, who fired the revolver at the criminal. Not having read all the book, I do not know how the thing was managed, but the amateur detective is, if anything, too clever. The father of the victim, though a scientific man, was not the culprit.







EARLY AND CURIOUS PRINTING: THE NUREMBERG CHRONICLE AND THE MACKLIN BIBLE. The Nuremberg Chronicle was printed in that city in 1493 by Koberger. The Macklin Bible, a curious modern production, is in six volumes, and was the work of Thomas Bensley in 1800.

MONARCHS' WORK AND RECREATION, AND OTHER TOPICAL INCIDENTS.



THE KING AND PRINCE JOHN AT A CHINA-SHOP.



THE KING AND PRINCE JOHN IN COPENHAGEN.



THE KING AND PRINCE JOHN AT A BOOKSELLER'S.

THE KING IN COPENHAGEN: HIS MAJESTY'S INFORMAL STROLL WITH PRINCE JOHN OF GLUCKSBURG, THE QUEEN'S UNCLE.

During King Edward's stay in Copenhagen he was frequently in the company of Prince John of Glucksburg, who is an uncle of Queen Alexandra and has reached the patriarchal age of eightytwo years. He is still very active, and has been able to take long walks with the King. Our Illustration shows King Edward and Prince John shopping in Copenhagen. During his visit, King Edward has made several appointments to the Victorian Order, conferring honours upon the personnel of the British Legation and upon the Danish gentlemen attached to their Majesties during their visit.



THE KING OF ITALY INAUGU-RATING A NEW BRIDGE IN ROME. King Victor Emanuel has just opened a new bridge between the Villa Borghese and the Pincio in Rome. The Eternal

City has been undergoing great alterations.



THE TSAR PRESENTING NEW COLOURS TO HIS COMBINED INFANTRY REGIMENT.

The stories of disaffection in the Russian Army that were current a few months ago are heard no longer. It would seem as though the great revolutionary movement that was stimulated by the Russo-Japanese War has died down. The Tsar is seen in our Illustration presenting new colours to a combined infantry regiment on the occasion of the regimental holiday.



THE KAISER RECEIVED BY GREEK CHURCH DIGNITARIES AT CORFU. During his cruise in the Mediterranean the Kaiser visited Corfu, where he was received by the public officials and the dignitaries of the Greek Church.



NEWCASTLE'S ONLY GOAL IN THE CUP-MATCH. In spite of the bad weather it was found possible to play off the Final Cup-tie on Saturday at the Crystal Palace, when the Wolverhampton Wanderers beat Newcastle United by three goals to one. Our Illustration shows the Newcastle players scoring their goal.



WHERE THE EX-PRIME MINISTER IS BURIED: MEIGLE CHURCH.

The remains of Sir Henry Campbell - Bannerman have been laid in the churchyard at Meigle, near his Scottish home. A funeral service was held at Westminster Abbey on Monday afternoon, when the flags on all Government buildings were flown at half-mast,

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury, accompanied by Mrs. Davidson, is spending the after-Easter vacation in Scotland. The Archbishop climbed the narrow stone staircase of Bell

Harry Tower while in residence in his Cathe-dral city for Easter, and laid the coping-stone of one of the pinnacles. Mrs. Davidson placed the vane on the top of the coping-stone. Some £20,000 is needed for the complete repair of the Cathedral.

The Bishop of St. Albans is making good progress after his recent breakdown, but his doctors have ordered absolute rest and complete change for a month.

The Rev. E. J. Palmer, Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, Oxford, who has been appointed Bishop of Bombay, is to preach the annual sermon for the Bible Society on May 5. He has pleaded the cause of the Society on other occasions, notably at Westminster Abbey.

More than five thousand tickets for the Pan-Anglican Congress had been applied for before April 5. The Church papers are to make great efforts to meet the demand for full reports of the proceedings, and daily illustrated numbers

Guardian. The Congress open on Monday, June 15, with Holy Communion at Westminster Abbey. Lord Strathcona will receive the delegates that afternoon at Knebworth. On the Tuesday the actual business of the Congress begins.

The Lord Mayor of London is holding a meeting in the Mansion House on Tuesday, May 12, to quicken City interest in the Congress. The Bishop of London,

Sir Joseph Dimsdale, Bishop Montgomery, and Bishop Higham will speak

The Bishop of Keewaten, who was warmly welcomed on his recent visit to England, is trying to raise a fund of £4000 in order to advance the work of the Church

The new Vicar of St. Alban's, Fulham, the Rev. Ernest Tritton, succeeds the Rev. A. M. Cazalet, who accompanied the Bishop of London on his Russian tour, and who has since been appointed Vicar of Teddington. Mr. Tritton was inducted to his new parish by the Bishop of Kensing-

ton. The population of the parish of St. Alban's is 10,000, and the Bishop alluded to the difficulty of the Vicar's task.

The Rev. Henry Gee, D.D., Master of University College, Durham, was the special preacher on Easter Sunday at St. Mary's, Southwark. The Vicar, the Rev. Henry Pitt, is one of Dr. Gee's old pupils.

The Baptist Union has been holding its spring meetings this week under the presidency of the Rev. Charles Brown, of Hornsey, whose address was heard with the deepest interest. Other events of the week have included the Religious Tract Society. the Religious Tract Society's successful meeting at the Queen's Hall, when the music was, as on former occasions, a special feature.

A great deal of suffering is beneficently relieved every year by the City of London Truss Society, which held its IOIST Annual Festival at De Keyser's Royal Hotel on April 28. The Lord Mayor presided, and the company included the Sheriffs and many of the Metropolitan Mayors. This excellent Society

supplies, gratis, surgical instruments for hernia, and nearly ten thousand poor patients are treated annually. Many of the beneficiaries are thus enabled to continue to earn their living, which would be impossible but for the timely aid of the Society. Subscriptions, forwarded to the Secretary, 35, Finsbury Square, will be gratefully acknowledged.



SNOW ON THE VERGE OF SUMMER: A SCENE LAST WEEK IN ONE OF THE LONDON PARKS. The effects during the recent storm were unusual owing to the foliage, which caught larger masses of snow than the bare branches,

> among the Indians and Eskimos of his diocese, which comprises nearly the whole region between Lake Superior and Winnipeg-a large mining and timber district. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is now being carried nearly five hundred miles through the heart of the diocese, and will open up many new towns and settlements.

and gave great picturesqueness to the scene

Of Chemists & Price 2/6 84/6 9 Restores nulusi Renewed Health BRILLIANT BRILLIANT TESTIMONY TESTIMONY PRAISED EVERYWHERE.

" Brentford. "I have now taken four 2s, 6d, bottles, and feel I cannot speak too highly of Antipon. When I received the first bottle I weighed 12 st. olb., and now weigh 10 st. 10 lb. I feel a different person. I have told all my friends how I got thin. " Miss J. S."

"Virginia Water,
"I feel much better since I
have taken Antipon. I have

"Mrs. E. P."

"Two bottles of Antipon have brought me down to normal size. I was getting stouter every day, and did not know what to do. I was over 9st., and am now 8st., and able to get about without fatigue.

"Miss E G." "Two bottles of Antipon have brought me down to to get about without fatigue.

One hears praise from all quarters, and amongst all classes, for the benefits derived from this truly scientific and genuine treatment, which is as simple and pleasant as it is harmless and efficacious. Many hundreds of voluntary testimonials have been received by the Antipon Company. Anyone is at liberty to peruse this positively convincing evidence. The Antipon treatment is just the thing for any stout person who has suffered in health not only from the disease of obesity itself, but from the mistaken treatments he or she may have followed—treatments which include semi-starvation and drugging and other abuses. Such drastic methods only reduce the weight for a time but do not cure the malady. The Antipon treatment effects its thousands of cures—some of which have become famous—because it overpowers the obstinate tendency to put on too much flesh. The beneficial result is therefore permanent, and the treatment may cease as soon as weight is reduced to normal and the proportions are restored to natural comeliness. There is no trouble or inconvenience in any way; nor are there any disagreeable dietary restrictions. Food, in fact, is Antipon's best friend; for plenty of wholesome nourishment increases strength and vitality, purifies and enriches the blood, and renews muscular development and nerve power during and after the rapid climination of the superfluous fatty deposits. The tendency to abnormal fat formation and enriches the blood, and renews muscular development and nerve power during and after the rapid climination of the superfluous fatty deposits. The tendency to abnormal fat formation having been eradicated, there is no cause to fear that the hearty meals now thoroughly enjoyed will bring back the dreaded condition of obesity, with all its discomforting and debilitating symptoms. There is an initial reduction varying between 8 oz. and 31b. within a day and a night of beginning the treatment, and the subsequent daily decrease leaves nothing to be desired. The fatter and the subsequent daily decrease leaves nothing to be desired. The gan Antipon. You can refer carefully followed: and, indeed, it is a pleasure to follow it, knowing and feeling its rejuvenating influence day by day. Antipon is a pleasantly tart liquid preparation, containing only harmless vegetable substances, and causes no disquieting reactionary effects.

Antipon is sold in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by Chem'sts, Stores, &c., or, in case of difficulty, may be had (on remitting amount), carriage paid and privately packed, direct from the Antipon Company, 13. Olmar Street, London, S.E.

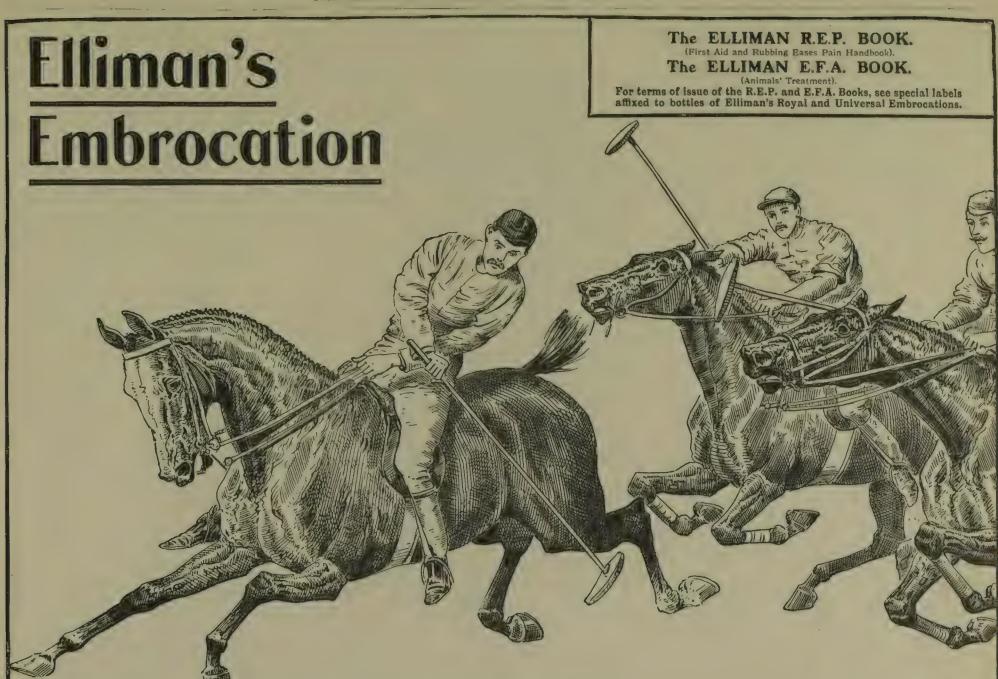
"St. Leonards. "I have taken Antipon until reduced to my normal weight.

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LADIES' PAGE.

IT is, perhaps, flattering to us that, when a newspaper wants a topic to relieve the tediousness of its columns in the holiday season, it necessarily and invariably turns to "Woman," in some of the many aspects of that varied topic. A London paper utilised the Easter holidays by reproducing the frequently repeated plaint of husbands—real or imaginary ones—that their wives do not construct for them nice enough dinners, and the equally banal reply of wives that their husbands ought not to be so tiresomely animal as to care much about their dinners. These peccant housekeepers generally refuse their signatures and addresses to cold print, and I suspect them of being near neighbours of the famous Mrs. Harris. Many women, indeed, do feel that they would rather go without a dinner than think about it and order it in all its details, so far as they are concerned personally; but, from a very large acquaintance with well-to-do English households, I aver that, almost invariably, a but, from a very large acquaintance with well-to-do English households, I aver that, almost invariably, a man who really cares for his dinner (and, of course, provides sufficiently liberally the wherewithal to procure it) does not fail to have it supplied to him by his helpmeet's good care. Indeed, if this were not so, it would be an utter shame to the wife who failed in her duty. Her "man," as the Germans say, has been toiling all day, facing no end of worries and enduring all kinds of annoyances, to bring in the means to maintain a home in which he may enjoy for a few hours at all kinds of annoyances, to bring in the means to maintain a home in which he may enjoy for a few hours at eventide the recuperating influences of an attentive welcome, a peaceful rest, and a pleasant, well-prepared, and restorative meal; and the family provision is not honestly earned or rightfully accepted by any wife who neglects to fulfil her part of the contract by adequately looking after all the domestic arrangements. To do so is her profession.

Even a woman who does not herself care for her dinner may and should be equally able to prepare a good menu with one who is possessed of more sensibility—just as Beethoven could compose exquisite music after he was himself stone deaf. Indeed, the writer of a good menu may be compared to a scholarly musician constructing in the silence of his study a great concerted piece. He hears in his trained mind, and realises in his fine imagination, the effects that will be procerted piece. He hears in his trained mind, and realises in his fine imagination, the effects that will be produced on the senses by the finished work. He considers perfectly clearly the stages by which he must lead his hearers from one to another condition. He feels in his own consciousness when a relief is needed, and when the full force of his available instruments can be borne with satisfaction. He combines the delicate and the robust effect in due sequence and proportion. Just so in every respect must the judicious hostess make out her menu! She must be able to realise in her fancy She must be able to realise in her fancy the exact effect on the palate of a discriminating diner of the series of dishes that she offers. She must vary, so as to stimulate the taste, the flavours that she successively supplies. She must make a due



THE TAILOR - MADE OF THE SPRING SEASON. The clinging skirt and coat, with high waist at the back and cut away in front to show waistcoat of brocade, are here well expressed. Large buttons trim it, and revers and cuffs are of lace. New hat of stretched taffetas, with muslin frill under brim.

alternation of light and delicate and solid and substantial plats. She must not overload the table with strong meats, and yet she must not be too petty and finicking, tantalising the senses without affording substantial satisfaction to the system. A good menu is a work of art, demanding and perchance well worthy of, the utmost care of a good intelligence.

Mrs. Langtry has been, from her first appearance on the stage, a model wearer of the newest thing in chiffons; she has such style and can display with grace and un-self-consciousness the smartest and newest fashions. Her gowns in her new play at the Haymarket are all prophetic of the season's modes. The Empire cut, the swathed, narrow skirts and drooping draperies, and the lavish use of metallic embroideries are all there to be viewed in their perfection. Her first gown is a tightly fitted Princess robe of delicate pink messaline, over which is placed a transparent, loosely falling dress of net, heavily embroidered with gold in a scroll design; the sides fall apart, and are laced to each other with gold cords ending in tassels. The Empire corsage is outlined with a band of heavy gold embroidery, and the sleeves, of filmy gauze, are drawn pelerine-fashion over the shoulders to the middle of the back, and there finished and held in place with gold cord and tassels. over the shoulders to the middle of the back, and there finished and held in place with gold cord and tassels. Then under the Empire waist there is a twist of dark velvet, and in the hair is a similar band, together with a long black plume that falls down to the shoulder—the very latest Paris fashion, Mesdames. The white dress of the next act is built of crèpe-de-Chine and is Princess in cut, but swathed round the figure in true Greek lines. Heavy golden embroideries decorate the hem and taper in graduated sprays almost to the waist-line; there are perfectly tight almost to the waist-line; there are perfectly tight almost to the waist-line; there are perfectly tight and long sleeves of transparent lace, overhung with a full chiffon top sleeve reaching to the elbow. Three evening-cloaks are also revelations: one like a peletine, with a hood and long ends that twist round the arms and demand grace speedily to arrange their folds, as our grandmothers' shawls used to do; a pale-blue one, also in pelerine shape at the top; and an Empire coat of purple silk with Eastern embroideries.

It is impossible to hope that every woman who will soon be ordering her dressmaker to produce for her a floppy draped yet narrow robe will be capable of gracefully wearing and managing its folds. The ordinary sturdy English figure is ill-suited to flopping draperies, and only the slender and tall should attempt to wear the undefined and vague pleatings and unexpected fulnesses of the new French models. The close-fitting Princess or corselet under-gown, with a transparent coat falling loosely over it, is, however, very graceful, and gives at one time the effect of a loose classic drapery and a tidy and fixed fit. The very fashionable folded corsages, again, that maintain a decided position for the waist—even though it be, as it is usually, put up to the middle of the shoulders behind—are graceful and yet free from any suspicion of untidiness.

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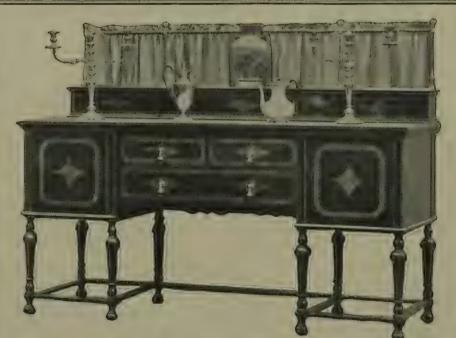
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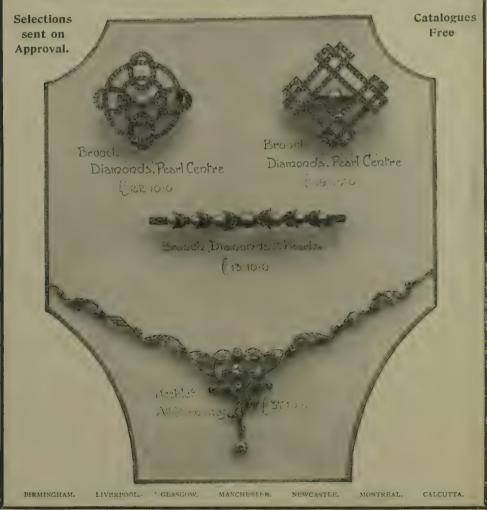
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

T is to the Local Government Board for Ireland that we must go for a sensible attitude with regard to speed-limits. This sapient body has intimated to the Belfast Corporation that, "Upon full consideration of all the evidence given at the inquiry, the Board do not feel that they would be justified in imposing a speed-limit or mater care in the City of Belfast. They

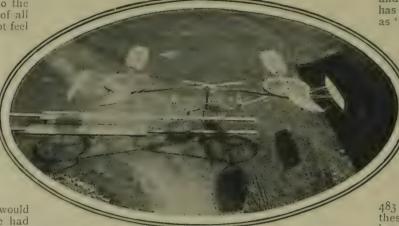
that they would be justified in imposing a speed-limit on motor-cars in the City of Belfast. They trust, however, that the police authorities will proceed against all reckless driving, irrespective of any particular speed-limit." A ten-miles limit had been applied for to operate throughout the city, and in the award of the Local Government Board of Ireland the Belfast Corporation are well rebuked for their absurd and sweeping application. It is gratifying to realise that a considerate ear was lent to the earnest representconsiderate ear was lent to the earnest represent-Automobile Club, the Motor Union, the Motor-Cycle Union of Ireland, a committee of Belfast motorists, and others. It is important also to note that the Board asserted that a speed-limit would not be for the public benefit, and that the police had full power under Section I. of the Motor-Car Act to

protect the citizens from anything undesirable.

So far from objecting to the passage of motorists through their town, the inhabitants of Kingston-on-Thames should welcome them heartily, if only for the sensible diminution in the rates which must assuredly ensue if the crop of motor fines is always as prolific as it was on Thursday of last week. No less a sum than £109 was raked in the most of it being was raked in, the most of it being of course pure and unadulterated plunder, for it is known quite well that all defence on the part of a motorist is useless before the Kingston Bench. In face of the eternal outery that is being raised just now in motoring circles with regard to inconsiderate driving, it is a question whether the extreme forbearance preached in a certain quarter is likely to be of any avail in the Kingston District. The motorist can hardly be blamed if he says to himself, "What is the good of my keeping strictly below the limit by speed indicator here? It only requires the police to be out for prey to ensure a heavy be out for prey to ensure a heavy fine." The disregard of honest evidence by this Bench is becom-ing a public scandal.

If the hysterical outpourings of that extraordinary body, the Highways

Protection League, are to be believed, the automobile is the only road-using vehicle which is the cause of accidents on streets or roads. In preferring their



THE MACHINE, SHOWING THE TWO HORIZONTAL SCREWS.

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THE MOTOR AND METHOD OF DRIVING THE HELICOPTRE.

prejudiced charge against automobilism, the League are greatly assisted by the undeniable fact that throughout the length and breadth of the country every accident that can possibly be ascribed to a motor-car, and a large number for which neither motor nor motorist has any responsibility, are headlined and paragraphed as "motor accidents" in every general paper published.

On the other hand, accidents, even fatal accidents caused by horse - traffic, are seldom chronicled, and even when they are, are recorded in a four-line nonpareil paragraph and

corded in a four-line nonpareil paragraph and tucked away in some remote corner of the journal. Notwithstanding, the record of horsejournal. Notwithstanding, the record of horse-accidents, fatal and otherwise, which has been compiled during the last five years from such halting and obviously insufficient data by the Autocar shows the horse to be far from so harmless an animal as the H.P.L. would have us all believe. In five years and ten months 11,729 persons have been injured and 2159 killed

in horse-accidents. In three years and six months 1090 persons have been injured and 483 killed in tramcar-accidents. As I have said, these figures are from the extremely insufficient and incomplete source of the daily papers.

I fear that the two days' Easter meeting at Brooklands will hardly be written down a success by the proprietors of that ambitious venture. No doubt the attendance was greatly reduced by the horribly inclement weather, for, given reasonably comfortable conditions, the automobile interest alone can bring about a decent muster. But, so far as the racing itself is concerned, it still lacks that "something" which would attract the general public, and which draws thousands to horseraces, foot-races, etc. I refer to and which draws thousands to horse-races, foot-races, etc. I refer to the effort to win; the sheer striv-ing for position, which the gallant engine within the bonnet is making right enough, but of which the on-looker is oblivious, and by which he remains unmoved.

> The London and North Western Railway Company announce that, supplementary to the other day expresses plementary to the other day expresses leaving Euston for Scotland at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., a new service will, on and from May 1, be afforded by a fast train leaving Euston at 11.30 a.m., and arriving in Edinburgh 7.55 p.m. and Glasgow at 7.55 p.m. A corresponding train will leave Edinburgh at 12 noon and Glasgow at 12 noon, arriving in London (Euston) at 8.30 p.m. Luncheon, tea, and dining cars are attached.

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The above ailments are always the result of neglecting certain symptoms by which uric acid first announces its presence in the system. These symptoms are misleading to many people, and result in their adopting wrong treatments, often with distressing results. Uric acid, as a rule, first

You have also "come and go" pains if you happen to get wet, exposed to cold and dampness, or if you over-exert yourself.

These signs are conclusive evidence that your kidneys and liver are allowing uric acid to pass into the blood and to impregnate every part of your body.

While you are young and of good vitality the uric acid is driven through the system with only the above symptoms as the apparent result. But let your vitality become lowered cither by age or habits of ease and indulgence, and the uric acid does not merely circulate—it deposits in the muscles, joints, and tissues a highly irritant and obstinate substance called urate of soda settles that the serious gouty disorders begin.

The painful gouty maladies are gout, rheumatism (pain, inflammation, stiffness, and swellings, chiefly in the joints); gouty eczema (affecting the skin); lumbago (persistent and intense pain in the loins); sciatica (acute pain extending from hips down thigh to knee, often causing lameness); stone and gravel (crystalline uratic deposits in the kidneys or bladder, causing agonising pains and provention of south a premoval and prevention of gouty ailments, because Bishop's Varalettes. There is absolutely no other so efficacious in the removal and prevention of gouty ailments, because Bishop's Varalettes fulfil every demand that theory and experience can make of such a remedy. They go with the blood to the root of the evil, eliminating the deposits in the kidneys or bladder, causing agonising pains and provention of extra least the serious gouty disorders begin.

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announces its presence in the form of acidity, heartburn, and flatulence after meals. The appetite becomes capricious, and you have an uneasy feeling in the right side — the region of the liver, which organ becomes sluggish and sets up various morbid and irritable symptoms.



The sight of anyone suffering from an acute attack of gout would convince anyone have important it is to prevent the formation of uric acid. The victim is completely incapacitated, and his torture is of the most excruciating kind the human system is ever called upon to bear.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE MARRIAGE OF WILLIAM ASHE," AT TERRY'S. IN the adaptation of "The Marriage of William Ashe," prepared by the novel's author herself, and Miss Margaret Mayo, Mrs. Humphry Ward may be

said to have produced for the first time what approximates to a play. True, the dramatis personæ are introduced rather clumsily and naïvely; true, the piece has its longueurs, and suffers from the novelist's cardinal fault of diffuseness; true, the whole political side of the story, founded though it may be on an episode itself historical, seems, as expressed on the stage, utterly in-credible. Yet Mrs. Ward has succeeded in two respects this time. She has contrived to set forth her theme in scenes that are, on the whole, dramatic and emotionally concentrated. She has managed -only partially in most instances, but pretty com-pletely in the most important instance, that of the heroine - to get her psychology over the foot-lights. You may doubt whether a rising politician would ever have married a girl of Kitty Bristol's flighty type and unfortu-nate origing. nate origins. You may query whether an Under-Secretary's wife, however exasperated for her husband's sake and her own, would have put such an affront as she does on a firont as she does on a prime Minister's enouse. Prime Minister's spouse, You may gasp at the idea of a married woman of the smallest experience imagining she could advance her husband's political position by exposing and caricaturing his leaders in a roman à clef. But you

cannot deny that in the play's first three acts the heroine's character, in all its impulsiveness and lack of balance, is skilfully adumbrated, or that the scene in

which her husband awaits till daylight her return from her up-river escapade and recognises the truthfulness of her explanation, is full of poignant drama. Moreover, the piece has the advantage of some acting of surprising merit contributed by Miss Fanny Ward In "The Bishop's Carriage," that touch of gaminerie



THE MONT ST MICHEL THREATENED WITH DESTRUCTION.

The picturesque mediæval buildings on Mont St. Michel, off the coast of Brittany, are threatened with destruction. In 1875 a dyke was constructed connecting the island with the mainland, and the effect of this has been to transform the waves, that formerly glided harmlessly round the ramparts, into battering rams, which are cracking and undermining the walls. A movement for the preservation of Mont St. Michel has been set on foot by the Touring Club of France.

> which seems at present inseparable from Miss Fanny Ward's comedy methods helped her impersonation; in the rôle of Lady Kitty she triumphs despite this.

"HAVANA," AT THE GAIETY.

Edwardes is resolved that his entertainments at the Gaiety shall not get into a groove, and so in his latest musical comedy he introduces us to a new company and a new composer. Mr. Leslie Stuart, who is the composer, is only new to the Gaiety—for did he not capture all our hearts years

ture all our hearts years ago in "Florodora"? The more prominent members of the company, again— for instance, Mr. Alfred Lester, so amusing as a lost policeman or a dazed waiter, and here no less droll as the boatswain of a yacht; Mr. Berry, who, in the part of a sort of cabin-boy, somewhat re-calls the humour of Mr. Edmund Payne; and Miss Evie Greene, figuring as a half-Irish, half-Spanish girl, and singing with all heroldfire—have all served under Mr. Edwardes' banner. Still, there is a change, and that change on the whole is for the better. Mr. Leslie Stuart's score, for instance, is above the average of its kind, alike in its humour and in the refinement and the cleverness of its orchestration. With its splendid mise-en-scène, with its attractive music, and with many individual successes gained by its minor inter-preters — for instance, by Miss Jessie Broughton, Miss Jean Aylwin, and Miss Mabel Russell as vocalists, and by Miss Kitty Mason as a dancer, "Havana" ought to fill the Gaiety for months and months to come.

"'WAY DOWN EAST," AT THE ALDWYCH.

Were it not for the dash-

France.

France.

France.

France.

ing pace at which the play is taken by its interpreters, were it not for the quaint types of character—or caricature—which afford relief to the sentimental side of the story, it is to be feared that the

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Scepticism.

The number of miscalled remedies before the public to-day is so great—many receiving the testimony of certain interested users—that people are often in a state of grave doubt as to which particular preparation to try. The extravagance of the claims put forward for many of these induces scepticism of their merits. No medicine can achieve impossibilities—yet that is what too many unscrupulously advertised compounds actually promise to their patrons. The specific excellence that is claimed for

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has never been, and never will be, exaggerated. Their universal popularity proclaims their merit. Their immense sale of 6,000,000 boxes yearly is unshakable testimony in their favour. The vegetable extracts from which they are, with special knowledge and skill, compounded, ensure success in the treatment of numerous ills that affect the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels. If your appetite is at fault, or you feel languid, depressed, and run down, take Beecham's Pills. The speedy good results will prove to you their power to restore you to sound health—and of the justice of their claims a reasonable trial

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newest American importation, "'Way Down East," written by Lottie Blair Parker and "elaborated" by Joseph Grismer, would have come in for severe handling from public and critics alike. For, in essentials, it is nothing more than a hackneyed melodrama of the mid-Victorian sort—with a sham marriage, a betrayed heroine, and a tableau of her being turned out into the snow. Even though the American accent, which the characters adopt, disguises the fact for a time, it is soon obvious that this is the kind of drama of which our fathers grew more than weary. Even in America, however, such ingenuous stuff does not seem to go down easily, unadulterated, for this melodrama is converted every now and then into a variety entertainment. Thus, the local constable appears to give a song and dance "turn," and the village choir muster at intervals upon the stage and render the "Swanee River" and other novel refrains. Strenuous work is done by a crowd of performers, whose individual achievements it would take too long to particularise.

"MRS. DOT," AT THE COMEDY.

"MRS. DOT." AT THE COMEDY.

"MRS. DOT," AT THE COMEDY.

Obviously Mr. Maugham has given himself over to the business of amusing the public, and has left the drama of ideas to others. Thanks to this change of policy, success has so crowned his efforts that he can just now boast of having no less than three plays running simultaneously at West-End theatres. But we have so few authors who can provide us with the champagne kind of drama, who can keep an audience in peals of laughter without resorting to illegitimate means, that it would be the height of folly not to accept thankfully what Mr Maugham is disposed to give. Of course, such "light comedy" as "Mrs. Dot" goes only skin-deep in its studies of character, though in his new piece's first act the playwright hits off very happily the main traits of his heroine—a rich widow who finds that the man she wishes to marry is already engaged and cannot, he thinks, because he has become suddenly a Peer, break his promise. That act may fairly be called comedy. The whole development of the situation therein set out is farcical, though it is wonderfully bright and inspiriting farce. Miss Marie Tempest has had many good parts, but none that has fitted her comedy gifts quite so perfectly as this of Mrs. Dot; her tantrums are delicious fun. Mr. Kerr, too, as the lawyer, backs her up admirably.

A new pipe-tobacco has just been introduced by John Player and Sons, under the title of "Gamefeather." The packets and tins in which it is sold suggest in themselves a distinctive high-class tobacco, and prepare one for an enjoyable smoke. "Gamefeather" smokes coolly, burns evenly, and lasts well. For cigarettesmokers Messrs. Player have placed on the market a new brand entitled "Perfectos Finos."

CHESS.

T M DORDA (Ferrol).—Problem shall receive our early attention.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS NOS. 3329 and 3330 received from Amar Nath Bhattacharyya (Santipur, India); of No. 3332 from C A M (Penang); of No. 3333 from E G Muntz (Toronto), J W Beaty (Toronto) and Robert H Hixon (New York City); of No. 3334 from William K Greely (Boston, Mass.), J W Beaty, Robert H Hixon, and E G Muntz; of No. 3335 from Robert H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.), Robert H Hixon, Charles Willing (Philadelphia), E G Muntz, J W Beaty, Charles Field junior (Athol, Mass.) and Albert Wolff (Putney); of No. 3336 from A W Hamilton-Geli (Exeter), C Field junior, Charles Willing (Philadelphia) and R J Lonsdale (New Brighton); of No. 3337 from Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), Louden McAdam (Southsea), J Isaacson (Liverpool), H S Brandreth (Rome), Ernst Mauer (Schöneberg, Berlin), P Daly (Brighton), F Kent (Hatfield), William Miller (Cork), Stettin, R J Lonsdale (New Brighton), P H W Hodges (Ellesmere) and R Brysan (Walthamstow).

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 3338 received from T Roberts,

(Walthamstow).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3338 received from T Roberts, Dr. T K Douglas (Scone), E J Winter-Wood, J Hopkinson (Derby), Stettin, Thomas Charlton (Clapham Park), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), R Worters (Canterbury), F Henderson (Leeds), Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), Frank Kent (Hatfield), Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), R Marks (Bristol), R C Widdecombe (Saltash), Shadforth, Nellie Morris (Winchelsea), Hereward, A Groves (Southend), Fred R Underhill (Norwich), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), H R Stephenson (Chelmsford), Louden McAdam (Southsea), Ernst Mauer (Schöneberg, Berlin), P Daly (Brighton), Albert Wolff (Putney), and Walter S SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 2127,—Rv H. E. Kreecy.

Solution of Problem No. 3337.—By H. E. Kidson. P takes P B moves (dis. ch)

PROBLEM No. 3340 .- By F. R. GITTINS. BLACK.

8 雪

WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

The death of Mr. H. E. Bird calls for more than passing notice. For over sixty years he was a distinguished character in English chess, and linked as nobody now alive can do the players of a far distant past with present-day exponents of the game. He met in his turn Buckle, Staunton, Anderssen and Morphy, and saw the rise and wane of Zukertort, Steinitz, and Tschigorin. No one ever more truly loved chess for its own sake than he did; nobody played with more spirit, or at all times with greater skill. Many of his games are enshrined in the brilliancies of chess, and we append two specimens of the doughty sportsman's play, not because they are his best, but because they illustrate what he could do against opponents of the highest rank.

IN MEMORIAM-H. E. BIRD. Two games played at Simpson's Divan.

WHITE
(Mr. Bird.)
r. P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th
4. P to Q 4th
5. P to K 5th
6. Kt takes Q P
7. Castles
8. Q takes Kt
9. P to K B 4th
10. P to B 5th
White is superfusek, and (Ruy Lopez.) BLACK
(Mr. Steinitz.)
P to K 4th
Kt to Q B 3rd
Kt to B 3rd
P takes P
Kt to K 5th
B to K 2nd
Kt takes Kt
Kt to Q B 4th (Mr. Bird.) BLACK (Mr. Steinitz.)

14. R to K K R to B sq 16. Q takes R P R to B sq 17. R to K sq (ch) B to K 2n 18. Q to Kt 8th (ch) R to B sq 19. P mates R to K Kt sq R to B sq R takes P B to K 2nd P to Q Kt 3rd Kt to Kt 6th

Game played between Messrs. BIRD and BODEN. (Ruy Lopez.)

BLACK (Mr. Boden.) RIACK (Mr. Boden.) (Mr. Bird.) (Mr. Bird.) (Mr. Bird.)
P to K 4th
Kt to K B 3rd
B to Kt 5th
B to R 4th
Castles
P to Q 4th
P to K 5th
P to Q B 3rd
R to K sq
B to B 2nd
B takes P
Kt to B 2rd 13. Kt to Q 5th 14. Kt to B 6th (ch) P to Q Kt 4th B to K 21 d P takes P Kt to K 5th P takes P Kt to B 4th P takes P Kt to K 3rd Castles B takes Kt P to K Kt 3rd K to R sq R to Kt sq P takes R P takes B Q to Q 2nd Q to R 6th R takes Kt Kt to Kt 5th 11. B takes P

CHESS IN AUSTRIA. Game played in the Masters' Tournament in Vienna between Messrs. Misses and Berger. (Danish Gambit.)

Gambit.)
WHITE (Mr. M.)
and if declared leaves ing the Rooks.
15. Q to Q 3rd
16. B to Kt 4th
17. B to R 3rd
18. Q to B 4th
19. Kt to B 4th
20. Q to Q 4th WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. B.) 1. P to K 4th 2. P to Q 4th 3. P to Q B 3rd 4. B to Q B 4th P to K 4th P takes P P takes P

B takes P

O to Kt 3rd

Kt to O B 3rd

Kt to O 5th

O to Kt 3rd

Cllustrating the resuch ack, Black's best, tees B, must still give

26. 21. B to Kt 2nd K to B 2nd 22. Castles B to K 2nd 23. Kt to K 6th Q to Kt 4th P to Kt 3rd 25. Kt to Kt 5th (ch)K to K sq 26. B takes P d way out of every

Kt to K 2nd Kt takes Kt P takes B Q to K B 2nd Q takes P
R to B 2nd
P to R 4th
P to R 5th
R to B 5th
Resigns Black is now so tied up that strong effort should be made to find freedom. For this purpose Q to Kt 5th seems good, as an exchange of Queens would be advantageous,

The Tournament at Vienna resulted in Messrs. Duras, Maroczy, and Schlechter all tying for first place. The finish was more than usually exciting, but Schlechter, who had maintained the lead till almost the last round, made too many drawn games to secure foremost honours. He, however, played very well, and Maroczy also maintained his reputation. The surprise was furnished by Duras, who finished ahead of some greater reputations in good style.

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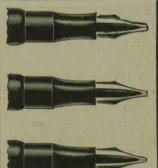
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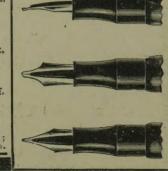
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated March 15, 1907) of Mr. THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON, of Easneye Park, Ware, Herts, whose death took place on Jan. 27, was proved on April 9 by three of his sons, the value of the estate being £390,496. The testator gives £50,000 in trust for his son John Henry; £25,000 in trust for each of his sons Geoffrey and Alfred; £9500, and £25,000 in trust for his son Barclay; £2000 and £12,000 in trust for each of his daughters Rachel Louisa and Ethel Mary; £2000 to his daughter Elizabeth Ellen Barclay; £200, and £100 a year to his daughter Catherine Emily MacKnight; £3000 to his daughter Effie Priscilla Lancaster; £150 per annum each to Canon Pelly and the Rev. Thomas Lancaster while they are respectively Vicars of West per annum each to Canon Pelly and the Rev. Thomas Lancaster while they are respectively Vicars of West. Ham and Holy Trinity, Islington; the Manors of Stanstead Abbots and Mardochs, with the fishing rights, to his grandson Henry for life; £250 each to his sons and daughters in law; £100 each to his grandchildren, and legacies to persons in his employ. He appoints the funds of his marriage settlement to his four sons, and leaves the residue of his property to his eldest son. John leaves the residue of his property to his eldest son, John Henry Buxton, of Hunsdon Bury, Ware.

The will (dated Dec. 29, 1904) of MR. EDWARD FIRTH, of Tapton Edge, Sheffield, and Birchfield, Hope, Derby, who died on Dec. 18, has been proved by Edward Willoughby Firth and Thomas James Firth, the sons, Reginald William Fowler, and Arthur Wightman, the value of the estate amounting to £251,398. The testator gives £10,000, the Tapton Edge property, and all furniture, live and dead stock, etc., to his son Edward Willoughby; £1000, and his lands at Stainton Woodhouse, to his son Thomas James; £4000 to his Woodhouse, to his son Thomas James; £4000 to his daughter Catherine Elizabeth; £2500 each to his daughters Mary Barnes and Agnes Fowler; £1500 each to his grandsons Edward and Leslie; £250 each to the Royal Hospital and General Infirmary, Sheffield; £100 each to the Jessop Hospital and the Children's Hospital, Sheffield; and other legacies. He settles the Birchfield estate on his son Edward Willoughby, with remainder to his grandson Edward Loxley. One sixth of the residue he leaves to each of his five children, and one sixth to the three children of his deceased

The will (dated March 4, 1892) of DAME JANE GRAY ROBSON, of Aubrey Lodge, Aubrey Road, Notting Hill, who died on March 14, has been proved by her husband. Sir Henry Robson, the value of the property being £48,665. Subject to legacies of £5000 each to her children, Lady Robson leaves all her property to her husband.

The will (dated May 15, 1962) of MR ARCHDALE.

The will (dated May 15, 1903) of MR. ARCHDALE VILLIERS PALMER, of 10, Atherstone Terrace, S.W., and Nazing, Essex, who died on March 9, has been proved by Archdale Palmer, the son, the value of the estate being £63,908. The testator gives £7000 to his

daughter, Kate Ames; £500 to his daughter, Mary Forster; £3000 to his grandchildren, Robert Arthur Wellesley, Eric George Wellesley, and Violet Wellesley; £150 to his brother, Ralph Charlton Palmer; and the residue to his son Archdale.

The will (dated Dec. 18, 1906) of Mr. John Barff Charlesworth, of The Ashe, Etwall, Derby, colliery owner, who died on Feb. 6, has been proved by his widow, the Rev. Rawdon Briggs and Claude Leatham, the value of the property being £210,685. The testator gives the Lofthouse estate and all minerals to his nephew Charles Ernest Charlesworth; the Dodworth estate and minerals to his grand-nephews John Stobart Charlesworth and Joseph Eyton Charlesworth; £1000, all household effects, and such an annual sum as will make up her income to £4000 a year, to his wife; £500 to the Yorkshire Society's School in London; £500 to Claude Leatham; £300 to the Rev. Rawdon Briggs; and legacies to servants. One third of the residue he widow, the Rev. Rawdon Briggs and Claude Leatham, and legacies to servants. One third of the residue he leaves to his nephew Charles Ernest, and one third to the children of each of his nephews Joseph and William Charlesworth.

Charlesworth.

The will (dated July 25, 1905) of Mrs. Eleanor Starkie Letterewe Bankes, of Winstanley Hall, Lancashire, and Balconie Castle, Ross, whose death took place on Dec. 5, was proved on April 4 by Thomas Ratcliffe Ellis and Henry Alison, the amount of the estate being £51,117. The testatrix gives £600 to her sister Ada Anderson; £200 each to her nieces Eva and Mabel Anderson; £600 to the children of her daughter Mrs. Pennefather; £200 each to her nieces Winifred and Eva Dicconson; £500 to Alice Lee; and £300 to Mary Beresford. Under the provisions of two indentures she appoints £1000 per annum to the children of her daughter Mrs. Pennefather and £400 a year to her daughter Mrs. Ruttledge. Everything else she may die possessed of she leaves to her daughters Frances Holme Bankes, Louisa Mary Pennefather, and Charlotte Maria Ruttledge, the share of her daughter Frances to be only equal to one-half of the share of Frances to be only equal to one-half of the share of each of her other daughters.

The will (dated Feb. 17, 1905) of MR. JOHN CORRY, of Rosenheim, Park Hill Road, Croydon, and J. P. Corry, Limited, 9 and 11, Fenchurch Avenue, who died on Feb. 17, has been proved by his widow and sons, Robert Corry and Herbert William Corry, the value of the property being sworn at £77,980. The testator gives to his wife all furniture and domestic effects, the use of his residence, and the income from certain property in his residence, and the income from certain property in Belfast, and from eighty £100 shares in J. P. Corry, Limited; in trust for each of his daughters Lucy Margaret, and Ellen Agnes Garwood, £3000; and in trust for his daughter Edith Isabel, £4000, these provisions to be in addition to what he had made by settlement. His residuent estate is to be divided amongst his four sons residuary estate is to be divided amongst his four sons.

The will (dated Nov. 23, 1895) of SIR WILLIAM THOMAS GUSTAVUS COOK, at one time M.P. for East

Birmingham, of Ashley House, Trinity Road, Birchfield, who died on Jan. 26, has been proved by his sons William Alfred Cook and Ernest Frank Cook and william Sims, the value of the estate being £78.604. The testator gives £15,000, in trust, for his wife, Dame Rose Ellen Cook, for life, and then for his children by her; £300 to the General Hospital; £100 each to the Queen's Hospital, the Children's Hospital, and the Tynycoed and Marle Hall Convalescent Home; £500 to his sister Sarah Antill; and £200 to William Sims. The residue of his property he leaves to his four sons by his first wife.

The will (dated July 31, 1907) of MR. JOSEPH FELL, 9, Electric Mansions, Brixton, and Albany Villas, Brighton, whose death took place on Feb. 11, has been proved by his three daughters and Miss Sophia Gertrude Waller, the value of the estate being £61,689. He gave £200, and while she remains a spinster the income from £7500, to Sophia Gertrude Waller; £500 each to his daughters; and £200 to Herbert Piegrome. All other his estate he leaves in trust for his three daughters, with remainder to various hospitals in the event of their

The following important wills have now been proved-

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Yorks. Mr. Josiah Wade, North Park, York Mr. Frederick George Baker, 13, Wilbury

Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth Henry, 31, Market Street, Wellingborough Mrs. Anne Maria Lucena, Cheniston House,

Mrs. Mary Barrow, St. John's Lodge, Ryde . Mr. Hophni Bland, Ivy Bank House, Haworth John Butler Buer, Oakfield Lodge, Tulse

Mr. Charles Gott, C.E., Parkfield Road, Manningham, Bradford

Lieut.-Col. Hon. William George Boyle, late Coldstream Guards, Chiswick House, Chiswick

Sir Dominie Ellis Colnaghi, 30 Elm Park

by his first wife.

leaving no children. William, Baron Kelvin, P.C., O.M., Netherall, Largs, Ayr Mr. Robert Christopher Thomas, The Court, Merthyr Tydfil £94.601 Brown Smith, Surrey Street, £89,835 Mr. Isaiah Piggott, Charlton Villa, Lathom, Lancashire. Joseph Whiteley, Willieholme, Gledholt, £71,926 £70,649 Huddersfield Mr. Isaac Nash, The Beeches, Oldswinford, £68,001

£59,183 £57,961 Gardens, Hove £52,870

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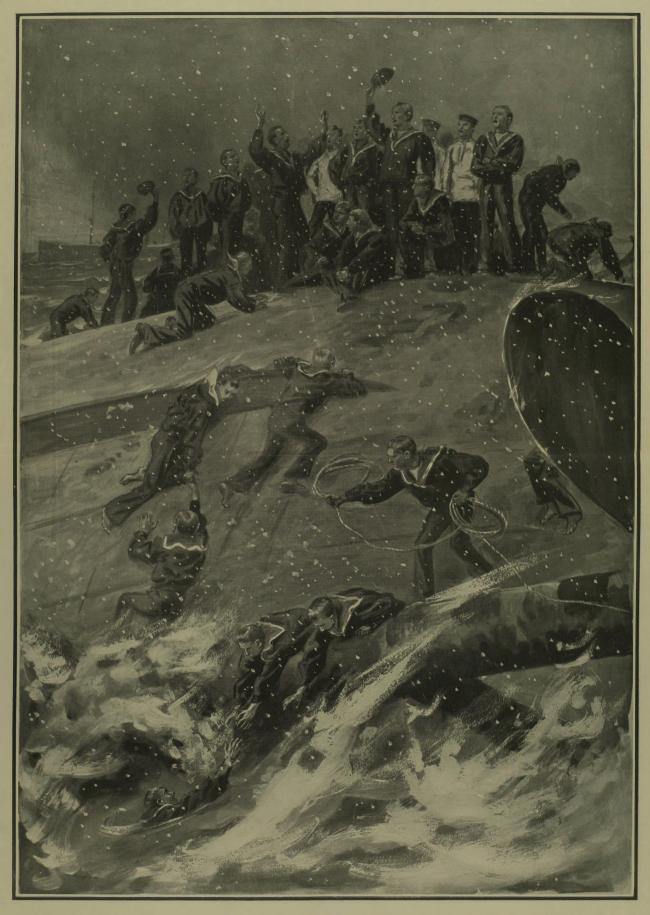
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